THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
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Courier—Ev. Ma.
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1802.

Meteorolog. Diary for Aug. 1802, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5'. W.

	At 8 A.M.									At 2 P.M.								
Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E	S	W	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.
1	29 8	R	56	56,5	1			3	V.B	29.86	R	64	65·5	1			3	V. B.
2	,92	R	59	57·5				4	Do.	.92	S	61	62				3	L.
3	,92	St	61	63			1	3	No.	.92	S.	66	71·5				4	Do.
4	,8	S	63	69			3	1	Do.	.83	S	74	77				4	V. L.
5	,83	St	65	65·5		3	1		R.B	.82	S	76	80		2	2		R. B.
6	,73	S	67	66				4	Do.	.73	R	73	75				4	Do.
7	,72	S	64	65			1	3	B.	.72	St.	72	74				4	B.
8	,7	R	64	64			2	2	R.B	.73	St.	73	75				4	Do.
9	,65	S	66	65			4		L.	.63	R	70	73	2	2			L.
10	,60	S	66	65				4	No.	.60	S	75	78·5			3	1	R. B.
11	,6		65	61·5				4	B.	.72	R	70	71			1	3	Do.
12	,76	R	63	62			4		L.	.81	R	70	70·5				4	L.
13	,98		57	54		4			V.L.	.99	R	69	68	1			3	V. L.
14	30.0	R	61	61	2			2	No.	30 01	R	69	71			3	1	Do.
15	30.0		61	61			4		R.B	29.92	S	72	73·5				2	L.
16	29 8	S	65	64				4	L.	.86	R	69	72	2			2	Do.
17	,86	St	67	66	1			3	Do.	.83	S	75	78				4	Do.
18	,69		6	67		1	3		B.	.65	S	76	80				4	B.
19	,60	St	67	66			3	1	R.B	.60	St.	74	75				2	Do.
20	,64		65	63			3	1	Do	.62	S	67	63·5				3	R.B.
21	,61	S	62	61			2	2	B.	.60	R	69	70				1	3	B.
22	,69	S.	64	62.5			4		R.B	.67	S	68	70				2	2	Do.
23	,68	S	64	64·5			4		Do.	.62	S	74	76				4		R B.
24	,5	S	66	63			4		V.L.	.48	S	72	73·5				4		V.B.
25	,48		60	57			1		V.B	.58	R	66	66					4	Do.
26	,75	R	57	55				4	B.	.7		60	60					4	B.
27	,89	R	56	52.5	1			3	V.L	.90	R	63	65					4	L.
28	,9	R	64	65	1			3	L.	.92	R	72	74	1				3	Do.
29	30 ,3	R	62	59·5				3	Do.	.98		74	76				4		V. L.
30	29.91	St	65	02				2	2	No.	.89	S	76	78				3	1	Do.
31	,8	St	65	59	2	2			V.L.	.89	S	68	67·5	1	3				Do.
	29.7			5.00	62.1	8	10	49	57	29.7			70.2	72.00	8	13	39	64	

Meteorological Table for September, 1802.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1802
	°	°	°		
Aug.					
26	54	60	54	29,99	rain
27	56	66	56	30,10	showery
28	62	76	63	,17	fair
29	66	82	68	,28	fair
30	62	78	64	,19	fair
31	60	68	57	,17	foggy
S. 1	60	73	55	,10	fair
2	60	74	64	29,92	fair
3	66	74	65	,78	fair, rain at ni.
4	66	75	60	,60	fair & windy
5	62	74	56	,70	fair
6	60	73	58	,82	showery
7	54	61	47	,94	fair
8	45	60	54	30,10	fair
9	57	69	60	29,74	fair
10	65	66	50	,46	rain

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1802.
	°	°	°		
Sept.					
11	52	60	49	29,80	fair
12	45	59	48	30,02	fair
13	45	58	50	,08	cloudy
14	57	66	58	,12	fair
15	60	70	57	,24	fair
16	56	71	58	,26	fair
17	57	72	57	,26	fair
18	56	71	58	,14	fair
19	54	71	56	,06	fair
20	55	70	54	,05	fair
21	54	69	57	,06	fair
22	55	70	58	,22	fair
23	52	69	57	,11	fair
24	54	67	56	,18	fair
25	58	66	58	,35	fair
26	54	67	56	,34	fair

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1802.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Sept.* 3.

AS the origin of the General Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate, and its progreſſive increaſe, may be traced in the pages of your intereſting Miſcellany; I am encouraged to claim your indulgence in inſerting a farther account of that ſalutary inſtitution, which brings it to a degree of maturity, that may entitle its founders to anticipate its ſtability, as long as ſcience and humanity ſhall be united, in facilitating the eaſy acceſs to medical aid, and in perfecting the reſtoration of health to the lower claſſes of the community.

To enlarge the finances of the inſtitution, in order to extend its benefits, the aid of the pulpit has been ſought, and the pious exertions of the Clergy have ever been ſucceſsful. This was exemplified in a particular manner on the ſea-coaſt, at Margate, Ramſgate, &c. To witneſs a plan ſo congenial to Religion and Humanity, perſons of every rank in life, and of every denomination of Religion, attended on Sunday the 20th of Auguſt laſt, at their reſpective churches and meeting-houſes in the vicinity of theſe places, for the purpoſe of offering, as a part of their religious duties, their charitable aid to the General Sea-bathing Infirmary. Many Medical Gentlemen ſacrificed every pecuniary gratification, and left the metropolis, to teſtify their approbation of this inſtitution. The Divines, like a god-like phalanx, met together, and arranged their ſtations at the different churches. The Rev. Dr. Viceſimus Knox left Tunbridge purpoſely upon this occaſion, and attended the church at Margate. The Rev. Thomas Mills, A. M. from London attended that at St. Peter's; and the Rev. William Chapman, A. M. of Margate, the chapel at Ramſgate.

In addition to theſe reſpectable clergymen, the Rev. William Williams, A. M. and the Rev. Chriſtopher Nailor, A. M. preached at their own churches, at Birchington and Minſter, for the benefit of the charity; as did the Rev. Mr. Townſend, the Rev. Mr. Richards, and the Reverend Mr. Atkinſon, at their reſpective places of worſhip.

That the pious endeavours of the Clergy were ſucceſsfully exerted, may be admitted from the liberal collections every where made at the reſpective churches and chapels, which amounted to 242l. and upwards.

The writer of this narrative was preſent at the church of Margate, where Dr. Knox occupied the pulpit, and delivered a diſcourſe that excited the warmeſt approbation of a large auditory. As ſoon as he left the pulpit, an eminent Divine, reſident near London, whom I accoſted in the church, ſaid to me, "Tell Dr. Knox from me, that I never heard a ſermon that united more ſcientific reflection with genuine Goſpel doctrine, delivered from any pulpit."

Whilſt I introduce Dr. Knox in a prominent point of view, let it not be aſſumed that I mean to depreciate the labours of the other eminent characters who publicly ſupported the Infirmary on this occaſion, as no ſuperiority is inſinuated, where each was equally conſpicuous and ſatisfactory, as far as information could determine. But, with due gratitude to the reſpective preachers, let it be commemorated, that other auxiliaries contributed to

diffuſe

diffuſe the ſpirit of charity and beneficence upon this occaſion; for, what can be more impreſſive on ſenſibility than to witneſs the female character in the attire of Charity! In this angelic ſituation ſtood at the doors of the churches, to receive alms,

Her Grace the Dutcheſs of St. Alban's,
Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Devonſhire,
Her Grace the Dutcheſs of Newcaſtle,
The Rt. Hon. Baroneſs Say and Sele,
The Right Hon. Baroneſs Brownlow,
The Honourable Miſs Burton,
Lady Heathcote, Mrs. Duff,
Mrs. Strange, and Miſs Manners.

And let it not be forgotten, that the new Gothic chapel, under the patronage of Lady Anne Erſkine, was this day opened, and devoted to the benefit of the Infirmary. Her Ladyſhip attended in perſon, to promote the benevolence of this felicitous Sabbath; and, when told of the diſtinguiſhed characters who condeſcended to hold the plates, obſerved in her uſual cheerful manner, "It is true I did not hold a plate, but I held a chapel for the charity."

The ſervice at the church was ſcarcely concluded, when the following compoſition was received.

LINES, written extempore, on ſeeing ſome Ladies of Rank collect the Contributions for the SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY at MARGATE, Aug. 29, 1802.

When Beauty, Rank, and Youth, their aid impart,
To pluck from fell Diſeaſe th' envenom'd dart,
Such lovely champions for ſo good a cauſe
Inſure ſucceſs, and emulate applauſe.
Who can reſiſt the eloquent appeal,
Preſented thus with energetic zeal?
All claſſes join on this auſpicious day
To ſhed a genial philoſophic ray;
One gen'ral ſentiment pervades the whole,
Expands the heart, and elevates the ſoul;
E'en gold acquires a more exalted fame
By yielding comfort to the ſick and lame.
Oh! may this inſtitution ne'er decline,
But like the ſun with conſtant luſtre ſhine!
May future ages on its glory gaze,
And myriads ſnatch'd from death its trophies raiſe!

ANN MURRY.
No. 57, High-ſtreet, Margate.

Early on the following morning, about 20 medical and other gentlemen viſited the Infirmary, when the Faculty examined into the caſes of the patients, and expreſſed their ſatisfaction in the œconomy and management of the apartments and furniture; and in an eſpecial manner on the improved ſtate of health in the patients, who on their part gratefully acknowledged the kind treatment they had experienced. Several of the patients excited conſiderable notice, each of whom muſt have loſt an arm or a leg, by amputation, in the opinion of the ſurgeons preſent, had not the aid of the Inſtitution been thus opportunely adopted.

After viſiting the Infirmary, the company adjourned to Kidman's hotel, where about ſeventy gentlemen ſat down to a plentiful dinner, rendered not leſs elegant by the addition of a fine turtle, preſented by Thomas Keate, eſq. one of the earlieſt promoters of the Infirmary.

The chair was excellently ſupported by Sir William Geary, who has ever diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a ſteady friend of this charitable inſtitution. During the feſtival, a ſum of money was preſented by a gentleman, who at the late maſquerade at Margate had perſonated a poor ſoldier, accompanied by a lady in the character of a ballad ſinger.

Thus concluded a day, in which conviviality, was chaſtened and refined by the genuine ſentiments of humanity, and beneficence ſeemed to maintain a conteſt with utility in the generous hearts of the company; the report made after dinner by the Treaſurer, of the whole receipts, amounting, ſince the account delivered to the ſubſcribers in April laſt, to upwards of 1100l.

A FRIEND OF THE INFIRMARY.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 4.

AMONG the many efforts which have of late been made in the ſupport of Virtue and Religion, few have a better tendency than *The* GUARDIAN *of* EDUCATION; I wiſh you to recommend it to your readers, becauſe

cauſe it ſeems calculated to forward the ſame good cauſe which you have always ſtrengthened; though in a track widely different. Its main object is the aſſiſtance of parents and guardians in the taſk of education, by warning them againſt that cool indifference to ſubjects of a ſerious and important nature, which is viſibly increaſing; inſtructing them where to look for the lurking places of irreligion and infidelity; and guarding them in the choice of books for children and advanced youth. The original *Eſſay on Chriſtian Education* I would more particularly recommend; it is evidently from the pen of one duly penetrated with a ſenſe of the importance of religious knowledge, and addreſſes itſelf in a perſuaſive voice to all who are concerned in the advancement of youth.

Of the Treatiſes on Education which have from time to time been given to the world, ſome have contributed to the cauſe of *truth*, and ſome to the eſtabliſhment of *error*. By their number they have too frequently created *indeciſion* in parents; and very often, thoſe which have been adopted, have been found to inſinuate the moſt corrupted principles; ſo that we may truly apply to their authors, with a little variation, the words of Solomon, "*They that have increaſed knowledge have increaſed ſorrow.*" A Diſquiſition then, calculated both as a guide and guardian to mothers, in the early education of their children, founded on the ſolid baſis of religion, with an immediate reference to the ordinances and inſtitution of the Church of England, cannot but deſerve the attention of thoſe for whom it is deſigned.

Yours, &c. BENEVOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 5.

IN one of my late rambles in the Iſle of Thanet, I accidentally ſtumbled on ſome wonderful proofs of the natural genius of one of thoſe flowers, which, as the Poet ſays, "often blow unſeen." Being directed to the cottage of *Edward Longley*, in Reading ſtreet, a hamlet in the pariſh of St. Peter, I there diſcovered theſe proofs of his aſtoniſhing abilities, labour, and perſeverance, exhibited in the moſt exquiſite carvings, in *baſſo-relievo*, on the ſhells of four oſtrich eggs. The performance would give no little credit to the graver of the experienced artiſt; but when it is conſidered as the work of a *common ſailor*, wholly unacquainted with the rudiments of drawing, and executed with the aſſiſtance of a *penknife* only; upon inſpection it calls for no little ſtretch of faith, to believe that ſuch a work could be ſo performed: but ſuch the fact uncontrovertibly is.

He has generally divided the ſides of the ſhell into four grand circular departments, and the ends are enriched with two ſimilar ones, leaving the natural coating of the ſhell on the interſtices, which by its fine yellow colour well relieves the compartments, which are of a beautiful ſtatuary white, after the outer coating is removed. Each of the compartments is enriched with different ſubjects, the drawing of which is generally admirable, and the figures are highly finiſhed; ſo much ſo, that though it was my intention that a drawing of one of the ſhells ſhould accompany this, yet as I found my pencil was unequal to the taſk, I forbore, rather than do injuſtice to the uncouth graver of this rural artiſt.

But with this, Mr. Urban, you receive impreſſions in *tin-foil* of *the Sailor's return*, and *the Aſs and Panniers*; which *you* are conſcious cannot exhibit the finer ſtrokes, nor fully retain the great expreſſion that I aſſure you is manifeſt in the countenances of the figures on the originals: but, as they give ſomewhat of the out-line of the drawing, you, perhaps, may have them

them engraved, in some measure to authenticate the strong assertions in this letter.

I observed that most of the subjects which are carved on the shells were taken from pictures which adorn his humble cottage, and that the outline in most of them excelled the examples he had to work from; and, therefore, had he had better copies, I have no doubt but that his performance would have been more exquisite than it is.

I have been encouraged, Mr. Urban, to forward these particulars to your Miscellany, that it may be graced with one more trophy than it already bears, for being the vehicle whereby unknown or neglected merit has been conveyed to the notice, and brought forward to the comfort, credit, or pleasure, of the community at large: for, if the genius which has here been described could be assisted by the rules of art, and instruments proper for its employment, what might not reasonably be expected from it!

Yours, &c. Z. Cozens.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have been favoured with the sight of another wonderful effort of his genius, in the carving of a most beautiful female figure on a flint, which he picked up on the margin of the sea; but the exquisite attitude of the figure and flow of the drapery will speak for themselves*. Z. C.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 24.

IN consequence of the letter by H. D. p. 610, I have twice visited that pleasant spot, Stean park, and beg leave to correct a few inaccuracies, chiefly in the inscription copied from the blank leaf of the Bible; where, it may be noted, the proper names and some leading words are doubly distinguished, being written in capitals, and others (here marked by Italic) with red ink.

Perhaps, for the sake of the punctuation, it may be necessary to reprint the whole, which is thus:

"Biblia hæc SSta
cum venerandæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanâ
Liturgia reformata,
olim ab ipsomet Carolo II. augustissimo
Britannarum Monarcha, quoties divinis
interfuit officiis, diligentius versata,
in
ædium harum sacrario, ceu & pietatis suæ
in *Deum* ter Opt. Max. gratiq; sereniss*imum*
erga *Regem* animi monumentum, perpetuò
conservanda
gentisq; suæ posteris, summi numinis cultui
[vacantibus
sedulo perleganda
D.D.D. qui hinc lucem hanc primo ad-
[spexit, verè
reverendus in *Christo* pater
D.D. Nathaniel Crewe,
olim Oxoniensis, hodie vero Dunelmensis
episcopus,
idemq; excellentissimæ dicti regis majestati
intimioribus sacris
anno Christianorum CIↃ IↃ CLXXIV."

The Common Prayer, mentioned in the inscription as having belonged to Charles II. is a small folio, bound and ornamented uniformly with the Bible. The bishop's autograph, N. DUNELME, CREWE, is at the head of the Table of Contents in another copy of the same edition, without any royal decorations on the cover. There are five other Common Prayer-books, large folio, bound in red Morocco, and one in purple Morocco; which, having W. R. surmounted with a crown in different parts of the binding, probably belonged to some of the royal chapels in the time of King William. They are printed at Oxford 1681; but the Prayers in the Litany, &c. are for "William and Mary, our most gracious king and queen." A new title to an old book is said to be no uncommon trick in the mystery of book-making;

* We readily give place to this letter; and the rather, as a trip to the Isle of Thanet has given us an opportunity of inspecting some of Mr. Longley's original carvings. We are of opinion, however, that it would be difficult, by an engraving from the tinfoil impressions, to give any adequate idea of the excellence of the workmanship. The carvings, though highly improved, are copied from ordinary prints, which it would be useless to multiply.—Far different, however, is the little figure noticed in the postscript; which shall be given in one of our next month's plates. Edit.

making; but here is apparently a new book with an old title; unleſs perhaps only the firſt part of the book, which is moſt apt to be worn, was reprinted after the Revolution. Biſhop Crewe's arms, 1703, are in all the books except the purple Common Prayer. I ſuppoſe his lordſhip's library was diſperſed. I have ſeen in the neighbourhood a ſmall Bible with his arms in it; and I have one of Stillingfleet's tracts on idolatry, 1671, 2d edit. neatly bound, with Lord Crewe's arms, and "ex dono authoris," perhaps his autograph.

The words over the Weſt door of the chapel are, "Holines becometh thine howſe, O Lord, for ever;" which, no doubt, the original builder "cauſed to be engraven" there, and not Dr. Grey, who preached on that text at the re-opening of the chapel, as ſaid by Polyxena in vol. LVI. p. 451; and ſo P T. (the ſame Polyxena, I ſuppoſe, metamorphoſed into Philip Thickneſſe) ſeems to intimate in vol. LX. p. 993, b. where, p. 494, for "durate" read "curate," as it is in the plate, p. 420. But there (ſo difficult is it to be perfectly correct) the inſcription ſhould be at the baſe of the ſmall obeliſk above the arch; where "ſuperna" remains, but "curate," with its ſtone, is gone. The ſame ſtone on the other ſide probably had "ſemper;" anſwering to which, under the dexter and remaining obeliſk, "paratus" is ſtill legible. This gateway leads to the Weſtern door of the chapel. Polyxena's ſtory of a ſcull at the foot of Lord Crewe's monument turned by the ſculptor into a bunch of grapes, whether true or not, is current in the neighbourhood; but few who contemplate the monument would diſcover the grapes if they had not previouſly heard the anecdote. There are ſculls on ſome of the earlier monuments, but perhaps not in ſight, if his lordſhip ſat oppoſite to his own monument in the arm-chair of crimſon velvet (for there is only one, not three) which he is ſaid to have uſed when he attended the chapel.

For "farm-houſes," p. 610, b. r. "farm-houſe," there being only two in the pariſh, and the other is a mile from Stean Park.

In p. 619, b. l. 32, dele "in her left-hand." R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

CONFIDENT that you would wiſh, as would doubtleſs any of your correſpondents, to correct any erroneous account delivered to the publick in your much-eſteemed Magazine, I take the liberty of obſerving that Lord Mendip did not leave his villa, late Pope's (as ſtated in D. H.'s account of that celebrated place in p. 705), to his heir and ſucceſſor Henry Welbore Agar, Viſcount Clifden. His Lordſhip had no ſuch power veſted in him. It was entailed by Sir Wm. Stanhope on whoever ſhould be Earl of Cheſterfield at the time of the deceaſe of the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis (late Lord Mendip); and the preſent Earl of Cheſterfield conſequently did inherit it; and it was his Lordſhip, and not Lord Viſcount Clifden, now Lord Mendip, who directed it to be ſold by auction by Mr. Chriſtie, May 17.

Yours, &c. R. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Bedford, Aug.* 14.

THE following monumental inſcription, equally admirable for ſentiment and claſſical elegance, is to be found within the Communion rails of St. Mary's church, at Newmarket in Suffolk; but, being engraved upon a ſoft kind of ſtone, common in that neighbourhood, has long been conſiderably defaced. And though the writer of this article, at that time curate of Newmarket, was at ſome expence, about a dozen years ago, to preſerve it by cauſing the letters to be cut afreſh, the ſtone itſelf being lately broken into ſeveral pieces in opening the ground for a church funeral, a great part of the inſcription is no longer legible, and the whole

whole in danger of going quickly to oblivion, unleſs thought worthy of being preſerved in ſome literary aſylum. I beg leave, therefore, to requeſt a place for it in your uſeful Miſcellany, not doubting but it will prove highly acceptable to your claſſical readers.

Hic jacet
mortale depoſitum ROBERTI COOK,
nuper hujus parochiæ rectoris,
cujus lingua neſcio an vita fuit facundior;
utpote qui pietatis ſe præconem præſtitit
et exemplum.
Dum vero concionandi officio nervos vehe-
intendit, [mentius
venâ interius diſrupâ,
omnis illi ſanguis e corpore paulatim emi-
mox etiam et anima. [cuit,
Sic vitalem pro Evangelio ſanguinem effudit,
ſic pulcherrimæ ſuccubuit morti
martyrio non vulgari decorus.
Sed paulum te ſiſte, Viator,
nam hicce pulvis nuper doctus et diſertus
necdum concionari definit,
ſed te quoque mortalem prædicat.
Abi igitur, et immortalitatem ſuſpira.
Obiit 3 Jan.
Anno Dom. 1681,
ætat. ſuæ 30.

Yours, &c. J. HEMSTED.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, Aug.* 4.

AS the pyramids on the African coaſt between Memphis and the Delta have been the wonder of the world for ages paſt, it is a matter of ſurprize that their dimenſions have been ſo variouſly recorded. No doubt many have it now in their power, from the opportunities furniſhed by the laſt ſucceſsful expedition to thoſe parts, to put us right as to this curious particular. The Rev. Mr. Barlow, in his dictionary publiſhed in the preſent reign, tells us that the height of the largeſt is 500 feet perpendicular, and the ſide of the baſe 693; that it is a perfect ſquare, conſequently contains 11 Engliſh acres and 4 perches (taking the perch linear at 16½). Guthrie again, in his 18th edition, Grammar of geography and hiſtory, gives the ſame 500 feet height; but adds, that the apex at the top is 13 feet ſquare. The Rev. Mr. Banks, in his late folio of geography, gives only the height and the ſame 500 feet, but in the plate repreſents a proportion evidently different from Barlow's 693 feet for ſide of baſe; and rather conformable to what Pliny deſcribes as to proportion of height to baſe. But Pliny ſays (book 36, c. 12) that the height of the largeſt pyramid is 883 feet, which, brought into Engliſh feet by the proportion of 967 to a thouſand, as on the monument of Coſſutius, are equal to 861 and nearly 10 inches: the baſe, alſo, he tells us, covers eight acres of ſurface and is ſquare: the Roman acre is, according to Pliny, book 18, c. 3, 120 by 240 feet equal 28,800 ſquare feet, which eight times taken = 230,400 ſquare feet, whereof the root is but 480 Roman feet inſtead of Barlow's 693 Engliſh feet. But Pliny is ſtrangely at variance with himſelf, immediately ſaying that the ſide of the baſe of the ſecond pyramid is 737 feet, and conſequently would cover almoſt nineteen Roman acres.

Theſe various and erroneous dimenſions, it is hoped, will be corrected by the accurate ſurvey, which, no doubt, has been taken by ſome gentleman ſo lately on the ſpot, the communication whereof would be highly gratifying to many, and inexpreſſibly ſo to T. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 2.

YOUR "Conſtant Reader," in p. 415, will perhaps be pleaſed with a reference to pp. 705, 971, and 1107, col. 2, of your vol. LX.

P. 408, col. 1, l. 22, for "Rochſtein" r. "Wroxton;" and ſee your vol. LXVII. pp. 106—110, and p. 419, col. 2.

P. 475. The "affecting and inſtructive account" of the death of the firſt Lord Lyttelton, by Dr. James Johnſtone, appeared in p. 604 of vol. XLIII. See alſo vol. LI. p. 421, col. 1, l. 40, where for "Johnſon" read "Johnſtone."

P. 488, col. 1, l. 47, r. "Crawfurd;" and p. 512, col. 1, l. 2, for "in" read "of."

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

Mr.

Ruins of HARDINGTON HOUSE.

PHŒNIX TOWER & CITY WALL, CHESTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Frome, Aug.* 3.

THERE is ſomething pleaſing in the thought, that how ſoon ſoever our buildings and monuments of antiquity may be deſtroyed by time or barbarous innovation, poſterity may be gratified with ſome appearance and hiſtorical account of thoſe ſtructures which the eye can no longer behold. *Hardington houſe* (on the Eaſtern ſide of Somerſet, 12 miles South of Bath) is now in a dilapidated ſtate; and, to preſerve its ſmall remains from total oblivion, I ſend you a drawing *Pl. I.* Of its hiſtory, we can only learn that *William* and *Alexander de Hadington* were of this place in the time of Henry III.; and that the heir of *John de Sore* held this manor in the reign of Edward II. after which, *John de Pederton* poſſeſſed it; and leaving at his death a daughter, named *Agnes*, ſhe married *John Baumfilde*, eſq. from whom, by lineal deſcent, it became the property of the preſent Sir *Charles Warwick Bampfylde*, bart. PHILL. CR.

*** The ring in the ſame plate was found ſome years ago in a garden at LOUGHBOROUGH. An explanation of the motto *(Amen et fermer)* is requeſted. The little figures of the Virgin and child, and St. Michael, are very delicate.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheſter, July* 6.

I HAVE been entertained by the peruſal of your uſeful Miſcellany for near fifty years paſt, and am rather ſurprized that it receives ſo few communications relative to the antiquities that are to be found in this city and county, where I may ſay there are abundance worthy of the notice of the Antiquary. If you ſhould deem the incloſed drawing of a tower and part of the city walls worthy of a place in your Magazine, I may be induced to ſend you ſome more gleanings, that, having never yet been offered to the notice of the public, may perhaps afford ſome entertainment to your readers.

The walls which encompaſs the greateſt part of the city are the only entire ſpecimens of antient fortification now in the kingdom, all the others having been either totally deſtroyed, or greatly mutilated by the hand of time or the ravages of war; and theſe would very probably have met with the ſame fate, if the murage duty of twopence on every hundred yards of *Iriſh linen*, brought into the port of Cheſter, had not, very fortunately, been applied to keep them in repair. They are in circumference 1¾ mile and 101 yards, and appear to have been originally a Roman work, as Cheſter was for ſome time the reſidence of the twentieth legion, ſtiled *Valeria et Victrix*, and of *Julius Agricola*.

There are ſeveral angular and ſemi-circular towers, within bow-ſhot of each other, yet remaining; ſeveral others have been taken down. The drawing repreſents the Phœnix tower *(Pl. I.)* which was the meeting-houſe for the Painter-ſtainers and other incorporated companies of freemen; and on the front is placed their arms and creſt. The unfortunate monarch Charles I. was a melancholy witneſs of the defeat of his army at Rowten Moor, from the leads of this tower.

The citizens of Cheſter may boaſt of a walk, which for variety of objects and beautiful proſpects is unequalled in the kingdom, and to which, perhaps, in a great meaſure may be attributed their unuſual longevity and health; but you will now think it is time that I ſhould ceaſe to boaſt of my native city, and conclude this epiſtle. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Stourbridge, Sept.* 1.

TREATING myſelf with a tour through the Southern parts of Staffordſhire, and Northern parts of Worceſterſhire, I have obſerved an indecorum and impropriety in thoſe parts, which I am told extends likewiſe into the neighbourhood of Birmingham. In every church, in the pariſh of which there is a boarding-ſchool, the governeſs ſeats herſelf and her ſcholars within the Communion rails; the ſhocking indecency of this practice it is only neceſſary to mention, to have it ſeverely reprobated. The rules of our church, it is well-known, allow only the biſhop to ſit at the altar; judge then of my ſurprize, at entering almoſt every church at ſervice on the Sunday, to ſee ſo many female biſhops in gaudy attire, and a female archbiſhop at the head of them.

There have been many attacks in various ways upon religion; the Abbé Barruel and Profeſſor Robiſon have manifeſtly ſhewn the direction that has been given to Philoſophiſm for that purpoſe. And it certainly is the caſe, Mr. Urban, that another ſcheme is ſecretly working for that end. We have heard much of the *ſhrine of Faſhion*,

Faſhion, of the *votaries of Faſhion*, &c. &c. but did not know till lately that they were to be ſubſtituted for the real ones of the Almighty. In annihilating a ſyſtem of worſhip, the plan has generally been to fix the new one exactly in the place of the old one; or ſo effectually to do it away, that it cannot be uſed for the former purpoſe in the ſame place. Thus St. Paul's church is ſaid to be placed upon the ſite of the temple of Diana; and the temple of Baal was made a draught-houſe. Till the preſent time, the ſpace within the communion rails was held ſacred; the miniſters were enjoined humbly to ſtand, and the biſhop only to ſit. Now the arch-prieſteſs of faſhion ſits there magnificently enthroned; and around her attendant nymphs, the future Venuſes of the region, diſplaying their ſhewy gewgaws; ſo that, in this place, the altar of the pariſh church is called the tulip-bed. To it the ſeniors formerly turned in commemoration of the ſufferings of their Saviour in the Eaſt: now the juniors turn that way, to pay their adoration to the idol of finery. I always thought that modeſty was an eſſential accompliſhment of the Britiſh fair; but can it be ſuppoſed to be now inculcated, when they are thus profanely put out of their place to be the gazing-ſtock of the whole congregation? Little difference ſeems to mark the progreſs of the French and ourſelves, only they turned out Religion for the goddeſs of Reaſon, and we for the goddeſs of Faſhion. If the young ladies muſt ſit at the Eaſt end of the church, in the name of propriety, let the Communion ſpace be leſſened, and let them ſit at the outſide of the rails, at each ſide. SINCERUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 2.*

THE medal engraved in your Magazine for Auguſt, *Plate I. fig. 3*, was an admiſſion-ticket to a place of entertainment in York buildings, which was called "The Cenſorium;" and which was one of the many innocent PROJECTS of Sir RICHARD STEELE. The reader, who may be curious to know more on this ſubject, may conſult Mr. Nichols's edition of "The Town Talk;" from which I ſhall extract an epilogue ſpoken on the occaſion of the King's birthday (1715), as it alludes to many incidents in the life and conduct of the founder of the feaſt. M. G.

"THE Sage whoſe gueſts you are to-night is known [own:
To watch the public weal though not his
Still have his thoughts uncommon ſchemes purſued, [good.
And teem'd with projects for his country's
Early in youth his enemies have ſhewn,
How narrowly he miſs'd the Chemic Stone *:
Not Friar Bacon promis'd England more;
Our Artiſt, laviſh of his fancied ore,
Could he have brought his great deſign to paſs, [braſs:
Had wall'd us round with Gold inſtead of
That Project ſunk, you ſaw him entertain
A notion more chimerical and vain,
To give chaſte morals † to ungovern'd youth,
To gameſters honeſty, to Stateſmen truth;
To make you virtuous all; a thought more bold, [Gold.
Than that of changing Droſs and Lead to
But now to greater actions he aſpir'd,
For ſtill his Country's good our Champion fir'd;
In treaties vers'd, in Politicks grown wiſe,
He look'd on Dunkirk ‡ with ſuſpicious eyes;
Into her dark foundations boldly dug,
And overthrew in fight the fam'd Sieur Tugghe.
Still on his wide unwearied view extends,
Which I may tell, ſince none are here but friends;
In a few months he is not without hope,
But 'tis a ſecret, to convert the Pope.
Of this, however, he'll inform you better,
Soon as his Holineſs receives his Letter §:
Meantime he celebrates, for 'tis his way,
With ſomething ſingular this happy day;
His honeſt zeal ambitious to approve,
For the great Monarch he was born to love:
Reſolv'd in Arms and Arts to do him right,
And ſerve his Sovereign like a Truſty Knight."

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* It is well known that Steele once entertained hopes of being ſucceſsful in the purſuit of the Philoſopher's Stone; the laboratory was at Poplar, and is now converted into a garden-houſe. In "The Britiſh Cenſor," a ſatire publiſhed in 1712, he is mentioned as

"A Chemiſt now, whoſe vain projection broke,
Was not his ſenſe in part diſſolv'd in ſmoke?"

† Tatler, Spectator, Guardian, Lover, Reader, &c. &c.

‡ In "The Importance of Dunkirk conſidered;" and "The French Faith repreſented in the preſent State of Dunkirk."

§ The Dedication to "An Account of the State of the Roman Catholic Religion throughout the World." See "Steele's Epiſtolary Correſpondence."

THE

THE PROJECTOR, N° IX.

"—— Emptorem inducat hiantem." HOR.

AMONG the many contrivances of this inventive age, there are few which ſeem more happily contrived to pleaſe the reigning taſte than that change of names which has been lately introduced. Whatever is taſteful, elegant, commodious, or faſhionable, muſt be decorated by a name borrowed from the French, and incorporated by ſlow degrees into our own language; I ſay by ſlow degrees, for, if the incorporation were perfect and familiar, I ſhould not have occaſion to rank this ſcheme among the novelties of the preſent day, nor to regret that men who lived twenty or thirty years ago muſt go to ſchool, or conſult their French dictionaries, before they can name an article of the moſt common kind, particularly in houſehold furniture.

I was led into theſe reflections ſome time ago, when, in compliance with the requeſt of a few female friends, I accompanied them to the ſtately manſion of a right honourable lady who had juſt paid the debt of nature, and whoſe coſtly and magnificent furniture was expoſed to view previous to a ſale which, it was ſuppoſed, would be frequented by *all the world*. To be omitted from any invitation that promiſes to bring together *all the world*, is not very agreeable even to an obſcure man, who does not belong to *that* world; and I did not think fit to let ſlip an opportunity of ſeeing what, it was confidently aſſerted, might never be ſeen again, namely the very perfection of *this world's* GOODS. Beſides which, the breaking-up of an antient houſe or family may be a profitable ſpectacle of mortality; and, if we are in a diſpoſition to meditate as we ought on ſuch inſtances of the uncertainties of human life, the pulpit of an auction-room may occaſionally aſſiſt that of a church.

On entering the ſplendid apartments which, however carefully guarded from common and prophane eyes during the life-time of the noble owner, were now thrown open to every perſon that could ſpare the ſmall price of a catalogue, I was ſoon bewildered in a maze of grandeur; amidſt which, however, when the eye began to ſettle and to diſcriminate, I could diſtinguiſh a taſte peculiarly elegant both in the ſelection and arrangement of the ſuperb furniture of this ſtately edifice; and I might probably have indulged many an agreeable reflection on the ingenuity of the artificer who made, and the munificence of the owner who purchaſed, the various articles, had I not been frequently interrupted by my companions, who every moment were requeſting me to explain names in the catalogue given to pieces of furniture, which they had never heard before, and of which they conſequently could not imagine the uſe. This was a little perplexing; for I was aware that I might perhaps ſtumble upon ſome article with a new name, which it might not be quite ſo delicate to explain by its antient name and uſes. I evaded theſe queſtions, therefore, in the beſt manner I could, until, by frequent references to my catalogue and recollection of my *French*, I had diſcovered that in general the new names were very harmleſs, and contrived only to give a variety to the eloquence of him who had the diſpoſal of this "moſt ſuperb, unique, unrivalled, and elegant collection."

That our language has of late years been highly improved by the introduction of words compounded from other languages, and rendered familiar by the uſe of the beſt writers, muſt be acknowledged; but this, it is now evident, is not the only improvement of modern times which has been employed, not only to enrich our language, but our manſions; words entirely foreign have been gently preſſed into our ſervice, not by philologiſts and lexicographers, but by cabinet-makers and auctioneers, to give a dignity to tables and chairs, to exalt cupboards and brackets, and to preſerve the purity of our diction as well as morals, by obviating that indelicacy which frequently attended the mention of certain neceſſary articles. Nothing ought ſurely to be undervalued which thus promotes decency, and tends to œconomy in the article of bluſhing; and I ſhould not have thought the introduction of foreign terms in *ſome* caſes at all objectionable, but on the contrary highly praiſeworthy, had they not been extended at laſt ſo far, that the furniture of a drawing-room now puzzles a man who ſtudied domeſtic œconomy twenty years ago, as much as the new chemical nomenclature lately perplexed the old phyſicians.

A man, for example, ſomewhat advanced in years, and deſirous of the comforts neceſſary to infirmity and ſickneſs,

ſickneſs, may naturally hope to find at a ſale an article ſo plainly and eaſily underſtood as an *elbow-chair*. He ſees it before his eyes, yet he dares not truſt his eyes; he examines the ſeat and the ſtuffing; he admires the caſe or covering; he ſits down in it; it ſeems to have all the outward and intelligible properties of an elbow-chair. He wiſhes to mark its order in the catalogue, and that he finds to be No. 14, but, alas! No 14 has no mention of an elbow chair; he looks upwards and downwards leſt this ſhould be a typographical error. he turns over the leaf, but no elbow-chair. At length ſome friendly neighbour who has learned to take an afternoon's nap in French, tells him, that what he wants ceaſed to be an elbow-chair ſome years ago, and is now a *fauteuil*; and he is perhaps farther enlightened by being told that, if he wiſhes to furniſh his rooms with articles of that kind, he muſt make up his mind to the *cabriole* or the *bergeres*. How muſt a man of this deſcription feel his ignorance and degradation, when he reflects that he has repoſed ſo many years on chairs of which he did not even know the names, and which he is now afraid to repeat without the aid of a prompter, leſt he ſhould make a miſtake.

For what reaſon our furniture ſhould be thus decorated with French names when many other articles continue to be manufactured and worn in Engliſh, it is not eaſy to determine; but two conjectures have been offered which merit our attention. Some are of opinion, that it is a ſcheme to enhance their value when brought to the hammer, that it is founded upon very nice principles in the doctrine of *acouſtics*, and that it was firſt introduced by thoſe who, becoming tired of conſtant appeals to the eye, wiſhed to introduce the faſcinations of the ear, and thus add another ſenſe to the auction-room. The power of ſounds we know to be wonderful, and perhaps it is only a leſſer branch of the charms of muſic, when we feel a delight in melodious names for our children, our carriages, our footmen, or our furniture. Hence our *Anna-Matildas*, our *Wilhelminas*, our *landaulets*, our *vis-a-vis*; our *valets*, *valet de place*, and *valet de chambre*; our *fauteuils*, our *cabrioles*, and our *bergeres*. At a ſale, it is not difficult to conceive that one may think it much more honourable to bid for an *armoire*, than for a cup-board, the latter reminding us only of the country village, the lame grandmother, or the ſpectacled aunt. And can we not readily ſuppoſe that a lady of faſhion may be induced to laviſh a conſiderable ſum on a ſet of Dreſden *verrieres*, who would not have half the inducement to bid for as many glaſs-baſkets? It is notoriouſly known by houſekeepers, that the purchaſe of cups and ſaucers for the breakfaſt parlour is one of thoſe actions of human life which may be performed by any menial who can neither trace her parents, nor ſpeak French, if ſhe only has received directions as to the quality and ſhape of the articles, and the ſhop where they are to be bought. But there are other talents requiſite at a publick *vente à l'encan*, frequented by perſons of quality and taſte, to accompliſh the *achat* of a *déjeuné*, and conſequently greater *eclat* is conferred by the ſpirited and emulous bidding, the tremulous ſuſpence, and lingering fall of the deciſive hammer.

The ſecond reaſon that has been aſſigned for new-naming our furniture is probably not without its weight, although, in a matter of ſo much importance, we muſt guard againſt preſumptuous concluſions. Beſides the pleaſure of *purchaſing* articles decorated with French names, it has been ſuppoſed that there is alſo an additional portion of happineſs in the *enjoyment* of them. The pleaſures, for inſtance, of the table may probably be heightened by the reflection that we are drinking our favourite toaſts in a ſet of *compotiers*; our healths and our ſentiments may be elevated, and our wine may have a *racineſs* which cannot be perceived by thoſe who truſt their king and country, their conſtitution and their navy, to common drinking-glaſſes. Candle-light too, which, being univerſally preferred for ſocial enjoyments to the common ſun, ought not to be deprived of any of its enchantments, may poſſibly receive a greater degree of brightneſs from the new nomenclature, The time was when our rooms derived their light from branches, or, as they were vulgarly called, branched candleſticks: but in the proceſs of refinement theſe were exchanged for *chandeliers*; and chandeliers, probably becauſe they began to be contaminated in village ball-rooms, and methodiſt meetings, gave way

way to *girandoles*, which are the favourites of the present enlightened age, and are occasionally relieved by *candelabrums*, the only species of illumination we seem to owe to the classic ages, and to which, that we may not be fatigued in going back to our Latin grammars, we have given an English plural termination. How far the learning of a family may be enriched by furniture which requires some knowledge of the continental languages, has never yet been clearly explained; but there is some reason to think that the preference of an *ecritoire* to an inkstand may in certain writing have advantages that are more than nominal.

If then the new nomenclature can be defended both upon account of the *eclat* of purchase, and the pleasurable *ton* of possession, there appears no good reason why an improvement of such consequence should not be extended farther, nor why any man should again enter a house when he may become master of a *maison*, or sleep on a bed while a *lit* can be procured. Already, indeed, some would rather climb by the window, than not pass through the *vestibule*, a place which perhaps, in the memory of some persons now living, was a porch; and I question if they would retire, although on the most pressing occasion, into a closet, if the house could furnish a *boudoir*. And when it is notorious that during the winter at least, some political transaction, a war or a peace, a treaty or a tax, is on the *tapis*, why should a private gentleman any longer cover his floor with a carpet? To all this reasoning, it has been replied, that the names of some articles are still retained in their pristine English for the sake of public justice, and to humour the ignorance or caprice of judges and jurymen, who would perhaps hesitate in finding a man guilty of entering a house by a *boudoir*, or stealing an *encoignure*, although they would have no scruple to hang him had he broke in by the closet and made away with a corner cup-board.

It has also been suggested to me by an intelligent friend, that, notwithstanding any advantages real or supposed which are attached to the new nomenclature, I ought not to rank it among the wisest PROJECTS of the present day; and, as my friend appears to have considered this subject very attentively, I shall allow him to deliver his opinion in his own language.

"In the first place," Mr. PROJECTOR, "this new-naming of chairs and tables, bottles and glasses, militates against common prejudices so far, that I very much question whether, if any of our ingenious workmen should invent a piece of furniture, he would chuse that it should be reckoned "a deed without a name," until the French were pleased to give it such an appellation as might fill the mouth of a sworn broker. And in the second place, however agreeable it may be to persons of fashion to change the names of every thing about them, and one day put their china into a cup-board, and the next into an *armoire*, and thus to perplex their friends and servants *euphoniæ causa*, it may be doubted whether the practice will readily find its way into the city. For my part, I despair of breakfasting in Cheapside off a *dejeuné*; and I very much question whether our friend the Alderman's old port will relish better in a *compotier* than in a common drinking-glass. I think it would not be consistent with the antient and honest prejudices of John Bull to fit up an *encoignure* in Fenchurch-street, or to remove the darkness of the narrow streets between that and the river by either *candelabrums* or *girandoles*. And between ourselves, Mr. PROJECTOR, I am not very desirous that this change should take place. I am an old man, and have never known very much harm result from calling *a spade a spade*. If we change the names of the furniture of our houses, that it may appear more agreeable and fashionable, and receive a new sanction independent of the goodness of the manufacture, the next step will be, and for the very same reason, to give new names, and fine sounding epithets, to the articles which compose our heads and hearts. Already I think I see some symptoms of this. Why is that article which every body laughs at almost every day in the newspapers called *crim. con.* but because certain persons are desirous of getting rid of the seventh commandment? What are those ladies, fairly translated into English, whom we honour with the titles of *demireps*, *filles de joye*, and *elegantes*? What is a *fracas* that must be finished by powder and ball, but the very same thing that used formerly to be finished by the gallows?

lows? But even this is not all—Look, Mr. PROJECTOR, once more at the catalogue on your table, and read the following article: "*Pechś mortel*, with down ſquabs and cotton caſes!" Now what in the name of wonder do you take this to be? Why, they tell me it is a kind of couch, or ſopha, and for what purpoſe truly! *Peché mortel* is in plain Engliſh a *deadly ſin*: and don't we pray every Sunday, "from fornication and all *other* deadly ſins, &c?" I dare ſay there was ſome fine anecdote in the annals of French gallantry which gave riſe to this manufacture: a pretty origin for an article of furniture that may be innocently and ignorantly bought up by ſome ſober and decent citizen—a fine Trojan horſe for him to introduce in his family—No, Mr. PROJECTOR, we do not pretend to be immaculate: ſymptoms of frailty have of late years been diſcovered in the court and the alley, as well as in the mall and the ſquare. We have our failings and infirmities, and proof enough that wickedneſs depends not on wealth, and that temptation may aſſail from a whiſkey as well as a *Dickey*; but let us guard againſt hypocriſy, and not imagine that a fine name will conceal the depravity of a bad action: and whatever we do, let us have no "deadly ſins, with down ſquabs, and cotten caſes."

*** P. O's letter would have been uſed ſome time ago, if upon reviſion it had ſuited the plan of the Projector.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.

IN vol. LXIX. p. 1015, we find the "Architect," in his Purſuits of Architectural Innovation, giving his thoughts on the alterations then taking place in this church; and it is no doubt from his admonitions to thoſe who had the buſineſs in hand, that a new turn to their firſt intentions, as ſet forth by public drawings, has been given to their deſigns, as will be noticed in due order.

The change wrought on the exterior of the building at this time is but of little moment, as, ſome 50 or 60 years paſt, nearly the whole of the ſeveral fronts underwent the trial of receiving new forms according to the Fantaſtic Order, then a new creation; and the only original parts then left were the firſt tier of windows on the North ſide of the church; they were extremely beautiful; but they are now no more. This tier of windows, with the correſponding ones on the South ſide, and thoſe on the ſecond ſtory, North and South, have all been new-conſtructed. The ſecond tier may paſs, the windows there being ſomewhat like the old ones; but thoſe of the firſt tiers are altogether deformed, and wholly without precedent or geometrical figure, that is, with regard to Antiquity. Common houſe parapets have been given to each ſtory; and an open porch on the South front, a true Fantaſtic Batty Langléan deſign, has had its ſides filled-in, with two pointed door-ways. One of theſe door-ways is without any moulding either to its jamb or arch. If this is *improving* on Batty Langley's porch, and is meant to ſhew that it is now what it ought to be, in conformity to the reſt of the new attempts at imitating our antient architecture, where, I pray, is the example that ſhews cluſtered columns ſupporting (as is the caſt in this porch) an entablature? Not in our pointed-arch ſtyles I am confident, ſuch a feature being only to be met with in the Roman and Grecian ſtyles.

In the interior St. Margaret's antient characters are not entirely done away; for we ſee many of the original columns and arches dividing the body of the church from the ſide ailes. The Weſt termination is filled up with galleries, pews, and an organ, the lines or finiſhing of which glance at the pointed-arch manner; where, notwithſtanding theſe attempts, we find ſtuck up among them a modern decoration from Coade's manufactory, containing the royal arms. The ſide ailes are alſo filled-in with galleries and pews: two Buzaglo ſtoves are among theſe accommodations. The imitations introduced on them are very inconſiderable. Not ſo the pulpit and reading-deſk: for they, by the load of work laid over them in the pointed-arch manner, evince that the utmoſt attention fell to their ſhare; the formation of which is altogether new and fanciful, I muſt confeſs. The plan of the pulpit is an hexagon (or ſix ſides); three of which are ſupported by detached and flying buttreſſes; the other three ſides ſhift for themſelves without any ſeeming ſupport, the ſtem in the centre of the pulpit being indeed its real ſtandard. The aſcent to the pulpit is by a flight of ſteps at its back, all combining in one maſs to hide from view the altar, before which

it

it is, according to modern uſage, piled up. The cieling has a flat pedimental riſe; and from the piers between the windows of the upper ſtory ſpring ribs, as a ſort of ſubdividing medium between the ſeveral compartments, conſtituting the embelliſhment of this overhead covering. Theſe ribs are half a *ſtraight curved* line (this muſt be ſeen to be underſtood) and half a pedimental one. Conſidering this part of the edifice as peculiarly adapted for an aile or body of ſuch a religious erection, I can in no wiſe now refer to any example, in aid for the general caſt of this cieling, except to ſome low avenues or paſſages which I recollect to have ſeen in our colleges. The Eaſt end of the church has received an octangular termination in manner like the choir of the adjoining abbey-church. As St. Margaret's pile is but of the common ſize and proportion uſual with parochial edifices, the change, therefore, is not to be approved of; ſuch grand terminations ſuiting more important buildings, as we find them applied only in our cathedrals or abbey-churches. We allow that an air of magnificence is here diffuſed, but it is not in uniſon with the contour of the building, unleſs we are to ſuppoſe a new addition to the Eaſt end had been made (as we ſee in Antiquity), then our objection falls to the ground. I the more readily give into this apology, as that ſpot, ſet apart in our churches as the moſt ſacred is, in the diſplay before us, rendered truly ſo, if we compare this ſcene with the Eaſt finiſhings in our modern churches. We earneſtly hope no one will think the builder has gone too far with his embelliſhments, when others in this reſpect ſeem to have forgot there was ſuch an object as an altar. I only mention this circumſtance to reconcile ſcrupulous conſciences, who otherwiſe might be apt to carp and writhe at what they behold altogether. With me indeed it has no ſuch effect; my hearty congratulations go with the man who has had the conſiſtent courage to decorate the ſurrounding ſpace wherein the repreſentation of our dying Lord is incloſed, with an idea at once to inſpire religious awe and fervent veneration. The work then of this Eaſt end, ſuch as the columns, compartments, niches, groins, are well proportioned, and in many inſtances preſent ſome tolerable ſelections from the neighbouring pile, and others of the like ſublime antient conſtruction. But as all modern art is what it is, ſome exceptions muſt be made to the mixture of ſtyles marking the time of Henry III. and VII. introduced in this termination, as alſo againſt the enormous plain ſpaces on each ſide between the columns. Theſe latter errors cannot be excuſed or paſſed over, they being hoſtile both to architectural ſymmetry or antient precedent. The door-ways on each ſide the altar offend in like manner. Nay, farther, upon what account, and by what ſyſtem of imitation, is the centre of the groins finiſhed with a large circular opening, or cupola, to ſhew by painted clouds on its concavity an imaginary view of the realms above? As Antiquity cannot be brought to accredit this architectural flight, we ſhall, therefore (all reſerve apart) refer it to the Fantaſtic Order under its principal head, *Improvement*.

As there are ſtill left many decorations that made a part of the *beautifyings* ſome few years ago (already premiſed), we conclude that, on a future occaſion, by the farther aid of public munificence, they will be baniſhed, and their places ſupplied in a mode of work conformable to that we have been giving our opinion ſo unreſervedly upon.

To ſum up the merits of theſe new glories, caſed over the poor remnants of St. Margaret's former ſtate, I declare that they have more claim to approbation as a ſtudy from our antient architecture than any other of the like attempts that has come under our obſervation; and though, upon a nice ſurvey of the minute parts of the work, we ſee many things quite irrelevant, as cherubim heads, pannels, arches, compartments without mouldings or tracery; and (putting aſide the Buzaglo ſtoves, the pulpit, cieling in the body of the church, the large Eaſtern plain diviſions, the doom-lookup to the painted ſky, &c.) we muſt do the builder this right by ſaying, that, when he has arrived at that height in the purſuit of Antiquarian lore which ſtands at enthuſiaſm heat, and feels that more delight will accrue from a religious attention to ſtrict copy than to futile touches at *improving* on our pointed-arch ſtyles, he will not be one of the laſt in the profeſſional throng who are at preſent ſo buſy in what they are pleaſed to call a revival of the architecture of our anceſtors.

CHAPTER-

CHAPTER-HOUSE OF THE ABBEY-CHURCH AT WESTMINSTER.

One morning laſt ſpring, as I was indulging in a walk round the "endleſs aile of the cloiſter," I was induced to enter into the chapter-houſe (now a depoſit for records), when, on its Eaſternmoſt ſide, I perceived a way had been broke through the wall for ready admittance to and fro from ſome new offices raiſed on the exterior of the ſaid wall. In expediting this buſineſs, a few of the preſſes, hiding nearly the whole of the eight ſides of this grand ſtructure, being removed, many of the original enrichments were once more laid open to the day. They were a part of the ſtone ſeat and receſſes which ranged round the lower lines of this interior, as we ſee in the chapter-houſes at York, Wells, Saliſbury, &c. The grounds of theſe receſſes were full of paintings, very freſh and perfect. The principal of theſe paintings ſhewed the Virgin ſurrounded by a number of angels; and a prodigious quantity of inſcriptions were diſperſed under our feet.

It is hardly neceſſary to ſay my deſire to copy theſe paintings was very great. I, therefore, made application to an honourable gentleman who has this ſtructure under his controul, through the medium of ſome of his moſt intimate friends, for that purpoſe. An order was inſtantly ſent for my free admiſſion. When preparing to begin the pleaſing taſk, I the next day (ſtrange to tell!) received a counter order, that I could not be permitted to have acceſs into the chapter-houſe in the way I had deſired, the honourable gentleman having recollected a promiſe made by him ſome months before to another artiſt, that he alone ſhould have the licence to draw from theſe precious relicks. How ſuch an excluſive right can reſt with any one to grant or to deny, when a public remnant of Antiquity is the prize, I am at a loſs to account. If henceforward this ſort of fiat ſhould be eſtabliſhed, and a man ſhall claim as much power over the hiſtoric proofs of remote ſcience as he does over the deeds of his eſtates, farewel that emulation, that truth of drawing, that laudable rivalry, which calls from the pencils of thoſe artiſts who eſſay to imitate the genius of our anceſtors, all thoſe fine performances which have of late ſo graced our topographical publications, and the collections of the encouragers of Antiquarian reſearches.

Interceſſions did not reſt here; a noble perſonage, under whoſe patronage I have had the opportunity to try the efforts of my experience in architectural matters, has condeſcended alſo to become a ſuitor in this mighty buſineſs: he expreſſed a wiſh that I ſhould draw from theſe *impriſoned* paintings—but in vain!

Conſidering how ſhort a diſtance divides the ſpace between the chapter-houſe and *St. Stephen's chapel*, where I, in 1800, loſt (by an influence not the moſt praiſeworthy) the opportunity of ſketching from the various enrichments then revealed on its walls, I cannot be over-ſurprized that, in the preſent inſtance, I ſtill loſe the means to exerciſe my pencil, which, it may be preſumed, is not entirely unequal to the taſk either to delineate or deſcribe ſuch antient memorials. Theſe diſcouragements, to many, might prove a check ſufficient to extinguiſh their antiquarian zeal. I contemn ſuch ſtings; ungracious they are at leaſt; my turn of mind arms me againſt theſe weak ſtumbling-blocks; and I am but the more reſolved to bring forward proofs how Antiquity is protected, how ſhe ſuffers.

As I have mentioned St. Stephen's chapel above, I cannot but advert to it again, to plead once more in its behalf, as I early in the laſt month ſaw the workmen had made a beginning to do ſomething, in order to contrive a room for ſome common occaſion, where that moſt admirable ſcreen is ſituated at the Weſt end of this chapel. I call on that gentleman, who is not only an Architect but an Antiquary, to exert his power, both for the honour of his profeſſion, and the true intereſt of that learned Society that hails him a brother, to ſtay the ruinous intent, and ſave from an entire extinction ſo beauteous and ſo invaluable a decoration as this ſcreen, now before the unſatiated rage ſo habitual to working men, call you them carpenters, maſons, or labourers, when ſet in contact with the works of antient times. J. C.

Surveyor (by inclination) of the Antient Styles of Architecture of this Kingdom.

*** The Genealogy and Epitaph of Peter Baron Herbert, Ambaſſador from the Court of Vienna to Conſtantinople, who died there in February laſt, are duly received; and ſhall be given in our next Magazine.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Aſſay-office, Aug.* 1802.

AS thoſe beautiful examples of human folly and fraud, the conteſted elections, are now over, I hope you can ſpare me a page, as aforetime, for ſubjects of another deſcription, and at preſent for one which, as it is ſaid it is to be taken into conſideration next ſeſſion, demands to be canvaſſed in the interim, by any perſon, and every perſon converſant on the ſubject.

The important concern to which I allude, is the preſent ſtate of our current coin, or *monies*, which I need ſcarcely tell you is very generally complained of: Boulton has very ingeniouſly relieved us in the caſe of penny and two-penny pieces, as well as half-pennies and farthings; but as to the more valuable monies, I think I can ſoon convince you, that it is not in the power of that able artiſt to afford the neceſſary relief.

And firſt, Sir, let me remark, that of all our *monies* MATRIMONY has of late been moſt debaſed. The *adulterations* of this coin have been uncommonly frequent, as has been proved upon oath in various courts of law, and to ſuch a degree, that very little of the original, and beautiful *impreſſion* is left, or to be found, unleſs in the cabinets of a few private perſons. The letters round the *head* are ſo obliterated, that you can with great difficulty make out what the impreſſion was. In ſome inſtances exhibited about a year ago, in Weſtminſter-hall, the only letters that could be made out were H. O. R. N. S. which certain connoiſſeurs take to be the initials of ſome inſcription now defaced, but which others think to have been the deſignation of the party in whoſe hands the coin was mutilated. Of this, however, I do not pretend to give any opinion. On the reverſe, the female figure, originally ſo beautiful as to be the envy of every artiſt, is in general ſo deformed as to give one the idea of a common trull: the *ſhield* is not viſible, and the *drapery* is almoſt worn out. Some think theſe debaſements of this once valuable money have been effected by the Jews; but I am more inclined to believe, that it is owing to its having been exported ſo often to foreign countries, from which, it may be often obſerved, our coin returns in a very mutilated ſtate. I have known ſome inſtances, in which a trial has been made before the proper judges, of ſome of this coin; and although reputed very valuable when firſt tried, it has, in a little time, dwindled to no more than the worth of a ſeven-ſhilling-piece.

As theſe facts, Mr. Urban, are very well aſcertained, and have been amply proved by every perſon who happened to *want change*, I truſt I need ſay no more to recommend the matter to the conſideration of our *new* legiſlators. I am ſorry to add, that there appeared among the laſt, a diſinclination to conſider this ſubject in its proper light; and more ſorry ſtill am I to add, what has been whiſpered to me as the reaſon, that there were among that very miſcellaneous body, ſome perſons ſuſpected of *adulterating* this coin themſelves. Certain it is, that from the language and arguments made uſe of, they appeared to me both *clippers* and *coiners*, and that they had little value for what was left among us of the *ſterling* ſort.

Another coin that wants amendment in this country is PARSIMONY. Of all the money we deal in, I know none ſo mean and *baſe* as this; it *circulates* very little, however, being moſtly confined to coffers and private hoards; old people are very curious in collecting it, but are not obſerved to carry any with them when they go *to make up their accounts*—on this occaſion the whole is called in, and re-coined under the name of—

PATRIMONY, which has generally a very rapid circulation for a while; and ſo careleſs are they who poſſeſs it, that they drop it by pocket-fulls in taverns, and clubs, and ſtables, and even upon the green turf at Newmarket and other places where they happen to take a *ride*. The conſequence is, that notwithſtanding repeated coinings of this money, to the amount of ten, fifteen, twenty, or even thirty thouſand pounds a year, the whole diſappears in a very ſhort time, to the general detriment of the nation, and to the particular loſs, and frequently ruin, of a great many very induſtrious tradeſmen.

SANCTIMONY is another money which of late years has not been very common, and indeed has been a good deal, but very unjuſtly, cried down, upon account of its being ſo frequently *counterfeited*. But this ſurely is no proper reaſon. If the original were not

not valuable, we should not see so many counterfeits; the number of the latter ought to be considered as a compliment to the former. Be this as it may, it is generally thought there was formerly a good deal more of this coin in the kingdom than at present; but I am more inclined to be of opinion, that we have a great quantity yet in circulation, only those who possess it wish to avoid ostentation in displaying their purses, and thus it is suspected not to exist. I look upon it to be a most beautiful and valuable coin; and what particularly enhances its value is, that it will pass in *that country*, where no other kind of money has the smallest currency. I could wish, therefore, that our new Parliament would take some steps to promote the circulation of this; we do not want a new coinage, for the *die* that was *cast* eighteen hundred and two years ago, is as fresh and as valuable as ever; and the impression strong, lively, and perfectly visible to common eyes.

I have only one kind of money more to speak of, and that is ACRIMONY. I do not, however, mean to recommend that this shall be improved or increased: it is altogether so radically bad, the metal so base, the letters so vulgar, and the figure cut so mean, that I would propose the whole to be called in, and re-issued (if possible, which I very much doubt,) in another form. The quantity of this money in circulation has been enormous for the last ten years; it came about that time from France, in return for some *American goods* we had made over to them; and it has since been the source of perpetual disputes among individuals and families. Nobody will take it without a deal of wrangling; and yet every body is for issuing it on the most trivial occasions. During the last two months, it has been in very general circulation, and some gentlemen affect to have secured their elections by it; a thing not improbable, as brass and base metal are very common on such occasions among the lower classes. I wish I could add, that there is no circulation of this money among politicians of the higher order, controversial divines, able lawyers, and very profound scholars; but the truth is, it is too commonly issued from quarters in which we would not expect it could be found. I am hopeful, however, that during the time of peace, when the legislature will be at leisure to attend to the state of coin in general, we shall see ACRIMONY disappear; and that the other kinds of money I have enumerated, will be restored to the proper standard and weight, for the benefit of all ranks in the community, who wish to be rich and happy at the same time. I am, Mr. Urban,

Yours, &c. OLD SIMON.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 20.

YOUR correspondent, p. 539, does not explain himself *very clearly* in the question he makes relative to the tables of sines, tangents, &c. which in fact cannot be of a very antient date; as to the natural sines and other trigonometrical lines, no doubt the geometricians, who first invented them, formed tables by dividing them in the same manner as we do, into parts proportional to the radius, and employed them in their calculations as natural numbers; as we every day see a sign multiplied by a sign to produce a surface. It is not very easy to comprehend clearly what your correspondent means by the *proof or demonstration of these formulæ*; the principles from which the greatest part of the formulæ for resolving spherical triangles are derived may be found in any theoretical treatise on spherical trigonometry: there are others more complicated, which cannot be demonstrated but by algebra, and some by the still more difficult parts of mathematics; nothing farther can be added on so vague a question. E. G. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, Aug.* 14.

THE following inscription on a monument in St. Anne's church Blackfriars, to the memory of a truly valuable character, having never appeared in your Magazine, I am induced to send it, with a short account of the monument executed by the late Mr. Bacon.

The monument principally consists of a bas-relief in elegant statuary marble, of a blunted pyramidical form, which contains a beautiful figure of *Faith*, with a telescope in one hand, pointing to the Saviour in his state of exaltation, and sitting on a rainbow, and the Bible open in the other hand, exhibiting the following text: *Behold the lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world.* On one side of the figure of Faith is an altar, with a slain lamb

lamb burning on it; and on the other, the ſacramental ſigns; behind which is a fountain iſſuing from a rock. Underneath this bas-relief is the inſcription tablet. On the top of the monument is a buſt of Mr. Romaine, ſaid to be an admirable likeneſs.

"In a vault beneath lies the mortal part
of the Rev. WILLIAM ROMAINE, A.M.
30 years rector of theſe united pariſhes, and
40 years lecturer of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt.
Raiſed up of God
for an important work in his Church;
a Scholar of extenſive learning; a Chriſtian of eminent piety;
a Preacher of peculiar gifts and animation;
conſecrating all his talents to the inveſtigation of ſacred truth,
during a miniſtry of more than half a century,
he lived, converſed, and wrote, only to exalt the Saviour.
Mighty in the Scriptures,
he ably defended, with eloquence and zeal,
the equal perfections of the Triune Jehovah exhibited in man's redemption;
the Father's everlaſting love;
the atonement, righteouſneſs, and complete ſalvation of the Son;
the regenerating influence of the Eternal Spirit;
with the operations and enjoyments of a purifying Faith.
When diſplaying theſe eſſential doctrines of the Goſpel,
with a ſimplicity and fervour rarely united,
his enlivened countenance expreſſed the joy of his ſoul;
God owned the truth,
and multitudes, raiſed from guilt and ruin to the hope of endleſs felicity,
became ſeals to his miniſtry, the bleſſings and the ornaments of ſociety.
Having manifeſted the purity of his principles in his life to the age of 81,
July 26, 1795, he departed in the triumph of Faith,
and entered into glory.
Many witneſſes of theſe facts, uniting with the grateful inhabitants
of theſe pariſhes, erect this monument."

Yours, &c. D. P.

HINTS FOR IMPROVING THE ENERGY OF THE PULPIT.

Ζῶν γὰρ ὁ λόγος τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ ἐνεργὴς.
Heb. iv. 12.

BY your leave, and from the impulſe of the approbation expreſſed of my former hints, particularly from one of your reverend correſpondents, who ſtiles himſelf a Country Clergyman of the *old ſchool*, p. 327, and who has elſewhere expreſſed his opinion againſt *metaphyſical and moral preaching*; I begin with remarking that *Iota* has, I preſume, rightly diſtinguiſhed the preſent as "a critical period of our national hiſtory." The extent of its perils or peculiarities, I will not take upon me to define; but, if ever a period ſhould arrive when any particular church ſhould ſcarcely ever be mentioned by the reſt in terms of reſpect and moderation; if a lukewarmneſs, or liſtleſsneſs, in the ſame church ſhould have excited thoſe without to make inroads and incurſions, and to uſurp an authority, loſt by its original poſſeſſors; if theſe uſurpations and inroads have excited rancour and ill blood againſt the *conſequences* rather than the *cauſes* of this diviſion; if the expoſure of theſe innovations tend more to exaſperate than to ſooth, to wound rather than to heal; and if, among better advocates for a church thus aſſailed, ſome have deſcended to perſonalities and a party ſpirit, and given the reins to thoſe paſſions Religion is intended to ſubdue; if recriminations from theſe ſources have furniſhed the adverſary with freſh weapons; and if theſe opponents have the means of multiplying the moſt plauſible avenues to the public ear, and ſufficient influence to cruſh or ſilence any others who have no patron but truth; great, very great indeed, muſt be the dangers threatening that Church which has ſuch obſtacles to contend with. But, that ſuch period has arrived, and that this is the relation in which the Church of England now ſtands to the Separatiſts (eſpecially the rigid Calviniſt and the Anti-Trinitarian), will not be denied by any impartial enquirer, who has had an opportunity of obſerving the manner with which ſuch perſons expreſs their ſentiments of the Eſtabliſhed Church, both in their converſation and in their writings.

To theſe embarraſſments within, which oppoſe her energies and deaden her exertion, may be added the defeated, but ſtill prevailing diſpoſition of the many towards ſpeculative libertiniſm in conſequence of the late ſpread of Infidelity, and the countenance ſtill afforded to the writings of its advocates. Volney's Ruins of Empires, and Voltaire's Philoſophical Dictionary, now appear as regularly as if they were really neceſſary for the good of ſociety, or a prime part of the pabulum of information. In fact, the late revolutions in religious opinions may be ſuppoſed

ſuppoſed to have diſtributed ſome ſceptical critics about every place of worſhip, and in almoſt every place of recreation, where any opportunity occurs for the declaration or attack of ſuch opinions. It is no leſs a fact, that ſpeculative diſbelievers who calculate upon this doubtful diſpoſition, at the ſame time they keep an eye upon the public mind, are ſtill looking forward to a kind of *political millennium*, becauſe the imaginary "*perfectibility of human nature*" is ſo much a part of their undefinable creed, that this opinion only may juſtly be looked upon as their *Meſſiah*, the coming of which is ardently expected and hoped for by almoſt every philoſophical opponent to the Chriſtian religion. Under this view of things, and in a ſituation new and impoſing, it certainly cannot be conceived that the ordinary energies of the pulpit are adequate to the efforts required of them. Neither am I alone in the ſuppoſition, that, if we were even to obtain "the elevated ground upon which Gallic oratory ſtands" in the pulpit, we ſhould ſtill be unequal to thoſe who come nearer to the ſimplicity and the more efficacious doctrines of the Goſpel. The beſt ſpecimens of *French eloquence*, brought to the teſt of *Engliſh diſpoſitions and habits*, appear more like ſplendid declamation than the demonſtration of the ſpirit, or of life. The firſt, to borrow an illuſtration from the language of the New Teſtament, "ſtandeth in the wiſdom or invention of men; and the latter, in the power of God."

Not to inſiſt upon being wanting to ourſelves, the principal opponents of the Eſtabliſhment ſeem naturally to divide themſelves into two claſſes, viz. Separatiſts and Sceptics; now, how to reclaim or conciliate the one, and to repel the ſecond, may be an after-conſideration by no means unworthy of the *energy of the Pulpit*.

The dry reaſoning malady, as it has been called, having been diſapproved of in the firſt part of theſe hints, that no charge of inconſiſtency may be ſupported upon the ground that it has been the uſual practice to combat ſcepticiſm with *reaſoning*, with eſtabliſhed lectures, and learned diſcourſes from the pulpit, it ſhould be taken into conſideration, that what may be fit and practicable at one period may be totally the reverſe at another. Therefore, the pulpit occupied now as it has been before, when Bolingbroke or Hume were figuring as its antagoniſts, would be a waſte of time; Chriſtianity, in ſome ſenſe, and Deiſm entirely ſo, without any trial of its principles, might then be viewed as ſpeculations ſet at iſſue againſt each other. But ſince even Deiſm has been tried upon a very large ſcale, and found wanting, the experiment is wholly in favour of the Chriſtian ſyſtem; and its advocates, who without having recourſe to metaphyſical reaſoning, or far-fetched arguments, have nothing more to do than to wave the *theory* of the Infidel, and bind him faſt to the practice, to the baleful influence, and fatal experiment, of ſuch principles upon the late annals of hiſtory; this will moſt effectually put to ſilence the objections of fooliſh men, who have aſſerted that ſubordination could be maintained in civil ſociety without the agency of religious eſtabliſhments.

There is one argument againſt the efficacy of preaching, the diſcuſſion of which as I do not recollect in any Church *apologiſt* that I have ſeen, I ſhould here wiſh to examine, eſpecially as it is frequently brought againſt this part of the Chriſtian inſtitution by Latitudidarians and libertines; which is, "that a certain reſpectable denomination of Chriſtians, having no diſtinct order of preachers among them, ſtill contrive to keep a laudable degree of obedience to the laws of God and man, and rather exceed than come behind others in their morality." Now, whatever may be the degree of credit attached to this aſſertion, the merit of the people alluded to ariſes in part from the invariable bounds of ſeparation that they have ſet up between themſelves and others, from a diſcipline and an œconomy which is heightened by *contraſt only*, and which of courſe would loſe its principal effect, and almoſt every line of its proud diſtinction, if it could ever be extended to a nation at large! A dramatiſt would ſay, that it was not from the ſuperior performance of the national plot that ſuch perſons as theſe derived their importance, but ſolely from the ſituation, the ſtage effect. A moraliſt, and a cloſe obſerver of men and things, will eaſily perceive its reſult, from the contraſt of the peculiar manners of this denomination with the manners of the people at large, from the friendly and formal greetings of the one, and the unſtudied and leſs ſoothing

ſoothing ſalutations of the other. Where the dreſs, by a preſcriptive courteſy, has been acknowledged as the ſymbol of ſimplicity and virtue, one of this community can ſcarcely walk abroad without carrying a paſſport in his own favour, or, as they would expreſs it, "bearing a teſtimony" of their ſecluſion from the vices and extravagance of the reſt of their countrymen. And while the colour of a coat, or the cut of a hat, are received as pledges of certain amiable qualities, the merits of thoſe who uſe none of theſe externals, and are bound by no ſuch diſcipline, are carried down the vortex of buſy life, unapplauded and unſeen. But in this happy community, it would appear, that diſcipline nearly does every thing! Even the gravity of its exterior is continually relieved by the comparative levity that ſurrounds it, its ſimplicity by the undiſguiſed artifice and competition of others, while every virtue, or even its *ſemblance*, is repaid with intereſt; and thus a whole has been formed, which has long and generally poſſeſſed the multitude in favour of theſe people, moſt powerfully pleading in their behalf with a reiterated ſpecies of dumb eloquence nearly as far as the eye can ſee, or the ear can hear. And thus the public opinion, from the reign of James II. to the preſent time, has been increaſing the eſtimation of theſe people; which eſtimation has amply compenſated for the manifeſt, and even pitiable want of energy in their pulpits or preaching houſes.

Thus it will appear that every pretext for diſpenſing with *the energy of the Pulpit* is empty, ſpecious, and ſuperficial in the higheſt degree; becauſe its uncommon defect, even among the people alluded to, is ſtill ſupplied by a variety of ſubſtitutes. Few, indeed, have perceived the true grounds which have concealed and qualified a defect of this kind; and this overſight was the occaſion of ſome remarks by a late writer, very conſiſtently with his own views, "that the Quaker almoſt confeſſes that he has not breath enough to blow the joyful trumpet (of the Goſpel), and ſeems rather inclined to limit than extend the good he has found; to pull down the galleries already erected, than to make room for new comers; and, therefore, it is not among them that we are to expect orators, ready to preach the word, to perſuade, exhort, rebuke, to be inſtant in ſeaſon and out of ſeaſon." And now, as ſuch opinions as theſe would depreciate a reſpectable and opulent ſociety of people too low; ſo the unthinking Deiſt, fond of ſentiments which he flatters himſelf approximate the neareſt his own *, and would hold up the Quakers as ſuperior to every other denomination of Chriſtians, is alſo guilty of a manifeſt want of diſcernment. The *individuality* of their character may be equal to all, and ſuperior to many; but *collectively* conſidered it is as a mere *adjective*, having no ſupport inſeparable from the *ſubſtantive*, or ſubſtantial part of the nation; as even the pacific principles they profeſs could never be extended to the whole body without rendering it a prey to other nations more warlike and enterprizing. Undefended by "their gallant countrymen," as Voltaire obſerves in his Letters on the Engliſh nation, the Quakers could not ſubſiſt. But, in all wars hitherto, even their perſons and property have been protected by the blood and the fortunes of others who have no ſcruples againſt fighting the common enemy in the nation's defence, paying thoſe who do, or preaching to the moſt vicious and diſorderly members of ſociety. And as, from all theſe and other conſiderations, thoſe people enjoy advantages ſuperior to the reſt, however they may ornament ſociety at large, as the vine and the ivy curling round the *oak of the Conſtitution*; it muſt be acknowledged that they do not by any means communicate any extraordinary ſupport to the original ſtock, but rather derive their own apparent pre-eminence from that to which they are thus attached. In a word, in all caſes of national exigence, no ſumptuary, no circumlocutory appeal to the minds of men, have been found effective; but, in the cauſe of true patriotiſm and national juſtice, even the *energies of the field* have unavoidably felt the influence of thoſe of the pulpit.

Yours, &c. W. H. Reid.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 2.

YOUR benevolence will readily permit you to aſſiſt in the circulation of the propoſal alluded to in p. 652. Joſeph Count Truchſeſs, of Zeyl Wurzach, Grand Dean of the cathedral of Straſburg, and Canon of the metropo-

* See Hume's Eſſay on Superſtition and Enthuſiaſm.

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litan chapter of Cologne, was originally poſſeſſed of very conſiderable property on the left bank of the Rhine, which, by means of the French revolution, he has loſt: this induces him to diſpoſe of his gallery of pictures, which he has been more than 30 years collecting at a moſt immenſe expence, and with more than common judgment. This collection cannot be conſidered as the cabinet of an *amateur*, but as one of the moſt complete galleries of painting in Europe, as it conſiſts of ſuch a number of pictures by the moſt capital artiſts of every country. The Count propoſes to diſpoſe of them for 60,000 guineas; which ſum, large as it is, he ſtates to be very inferior to their real value. The Count's well-known character for integrity, and a good taſte in the arts, would give great credence to his own aſſertion; but he adds to it the teſtimony of the Vienna Academicians, who ſome years ago eſtimated it at a much larger ſum, and ſtates, that Sir William Hamilton and Lord Minto, and great numbers of the firſt connoiſſeurs in Europe, have repeatedly ſeen and very highly approved his collection.

The plan which the Count ſuggeſts for the diſpoſal of theſe pictures is, that 10,000 perſons ſhould ſubſcribe the ſum of ſix guineas each; two guineas to be immediately paid into the hands of Meſſrs. Coutts and Co. or to any other banker who will remit it to them; and when 20,000 guineas is thus raiſed, the banker is to conſign it to the Britiſh Plenipotentiary at Vienna, and the pictures are to be conſigned to London under the care of ſuch truſty agent as he chuſes to appoint. When arrived in London, they are to be depoſited in ſuch place as a committee of the ſubſcribers may think proper; and each ſubſcriber is to pay into the hands of the above bankers the remaining four guineas for the Count's uſe. The reaſon of requeſting the firſt payment of two guineas, the Count frankly ſtates to be, that he may be enabled to anſwer ſome engagements in Vienna, and defray the expences that will be incurred by the removal of the pictures to London.

If it ſhould be aſked, what particular advantages will accrue to the ſubſcribers; it will be ſufficient to obſerve, that they will not only have the honour of being the firſt authors and creators of a uſeful and ſplendid public gallery, but, as the real property and abſolute diſpoſal of the pictures will be veſted in their hands, it is preſumed that the collection will form ſuch an exhibition, that the produce of the admiſſions would be much greater than the expence of the eſtabliſhment; and, ſhould it at any future period be thought expedient to diſpoſe of them, it is alſo preſumed that ſo capital a collection would, when once ſeen in this metropolis, attract ſuch notice, that they might become a national object, and thus, or by any other proper mode of ſale, produce much more than the price at which they are now offered.

Yours, &c. A FRIEND.

Tranſlation of a SANCRIT *Inſcription copied from a Stone at* BOODDHA GAYA.

IN the midſt of a wild and dreadful foreſt, flouriſhing with trees of ſweet-ſcented flowers, and abounding in fruits and roots, infeſted with lions and tigers, deſtitute of human ſociety, and frequented by the *Moonees*, reſided *Booddha*, the author of happineſs, and a portion of Narayan. This deity, Haree, who is lord of Hareſea, the poſſeſſor of all, appeared in this ocean of natural beings at the cloſe of the Devapara, and beginning of the Kalee Yoog. He who is omnipreſent and everlaſtingly to be contemplated, the ſupreme being, the eternal one, the divinity worthy to be adored by the moſt praiſe-worthy of mankind, appeared in a portion of his divine nature.

Once upon a time the illuſtrious Amara, renowned amongſt men, coming here, diſcovered the place of the ſupreme being, Booddha*, in the great Foreſt. The wiſe Amara endeavoured to render the god Booddha propitious by ſuperior ſervice; and he remained in the foreſt for the ſpace of twelve years, feeding upon roots and fruits, and ſleeping upon the bare earth; and he performed the vow of a Moonee, and was without tranſgreſſion. He performed acts of ſevere mortification; for he was a man of infinite reſolution, with a compaſſionate heart. One night he had a viſion, and heard a voice ſaying, "Name whatever boon thou wanteſt." Amara Deva, having heard this, was aſtoniſhed, and with due reverence replied, "Firſt give me a viſitation, and then grant me ſuch a boon." He had

* Bhooddha appeared on earth 2339 years ago. He was born in a country called Jamboo. Deepa died 80 years after, at Cooſemarapooree.

another

another dream in the night, and the voice ſaid, "How can there be an apparition in the Kalee Yoog The ſame reward may be obtained from the ſight of an image as may be derived from the immediate viſitation of the Deity."

Having heard this, he cauſed an image of the ſupreme ſpirit *Booddha* to be made, and worſhiped it according to the law, with perfumes, incenſes, and the like: and he thus glorified the name of that ſupreme being, the incarnation of a portion of Viſhnoo:

"Reverence be unto thee in the form of Booddha! Reverence be unto thee, Lord of the Earth! Reverence be unto thee; an incarnation of the Deity and the eternal one! Reverence be unto thee, O God, in the form of the god of mercy; the diſpeller of pain and trouble, the Lord of all things, the Deity who overcometh the ſins of the Kalee Yoog, the guardian of the Univerſe, the emblem of mercy towards thoſe who ſerve thee—O M! the poſſeſſor of all things in vital form! Thou art *Brahma*, *Veſhnoo*, and *Mabeeſa*! Thou art Lord of the Univerſe! Thou art under the proper form of all things moveable and immoveable, the poſſeſſor of the whole! and thus I adore thee. Reverence be unto the beſtower of ſalvation, and Reeſheekeſa; the ruler of the faculties! Reverence be unto thee (Keeſavah), the deſtroyer of the evil ſpirit (Keeſee)! O Damordara, ſhew me favour. Thou art he who reſteth upon the face of the milky ocean, and who lighteth upon the ſerpent Seſa! Thou art Trewickrama (who at three ſtrides encompaſſed the Earth)! I adore thee, who art celebrated by a thouſand names, and under various forms, in the ſhape of Booddha, the god of Mercy! be propitious, O moſt high God!"

Having thus worſhiped the guardian of mankind, he became like one of the juſt; he joyfully cauſed an holy temple to be built of a wonderful conſtruction; and therein were ſet up the divine foot of Veſhnoo, for ever purifier of the ſins of mankind, the images of the Pandoos and of the deſcents of Veeſhnoo, and in like manner of Brahma, and the reſt of the divinities.

This place is renowned, and it is celebrated by the name of Booddha-Gaya. The forefather of him who ſhall perform the ceremony of the Sradha at this place, ſhall obtain ſalvation. The great virtue of the Sradha performed here is to be found in the book called Vayoo-poorana, an epitome of which hath by me been engraved upon ſtone.

Veekramadeetya was certainly a king renowned in the world; ſo in his court there were nine learned men, celebrated under the epithet of Nava-ratrianee, or nine jewels, one of whom was Amara Deva, who was the king's chief counſellor, a man of great genius and profound learning, and the greateſt favourite of his prince. He it certainly was who built the holy temple which deſtroyeth ſin, in a place in Jamboodweip, when the mind being ſteady, it obtains its wiſhes; and in a place where it may obtain ſalvation, reputation, and enjoyment, even in the country of Bharata, and the province of Keekata, where the place of Booddha, purifier of the ſinful, is removed; a crime of an hundred-fold ſhall undoubtedly be expiated from a ſight thereof, of a thouſand-fold from a touch thereof, and from one hundred thouſand-fold from worſhiping thereof. But where is the uſe of ſaying ſo much of the great virtue of this place! where the hoſts of Heaven worſhip with joyful ſervice day and night?

That it may be known to learned men that he verily erected the houſe of Booddha, I have recorded upon a ſtone the authority of the place, as a ſelf-evident teſtimony, on Friday the fourth day of the new moon, in the month of Madhoo, when in the ſeventh, or manſion of Ganiſa, and in the year of the Æra of Veekramadeetya 1005.

BIRTH OF BOODDHA.

God ſent into the world Booddha *Avatar*, to inſtruct and direct the ſteps of angels and men, of whoſe birth and origin the following is a relation.

When Booddha Avatar deſcended from the region of ſouls in the month of Mágh, and entered the body of Máhámáyá, the wife of Tootáh Dannah, Raja of Cailas, her womb ſuddenly aſſumed the appearance of clear tranſparent chryſtal, in which Booddha appeared, beautiful as a flower, kneeling and reclining on his hands. After ten months and ten days of her pregnancy had elapſed, Máhámáyá ſolicited permiſſion from her huſband the Rajah to viſit her father; in conformity to which, the roads were ordered to be repaired and made clear for her journey; fruit trees were planted, water veſſels placed on the road, and great illuminations prepared for the occaſion, Máhámáyá then commenced her journey, and arrived at a garden adjoining the road, when inclination led her to walk

walk and gather flowers. At this time being very ſuddenly attacked with the pains of childbirth, ſhe laid hold on the trees for ſupport, which declined their bows at the inſtant, for the purpoſe of concealing her perſon, whilſt ſhe was delivered of the child; at which junction Brahma himſelf attended with a golden veſſel in his hand, on which he laid the child and delivered it to Judra, by whom it was given to the charge of a female attendant; upon which the child alighting from her arms walked ſeven paces, whereon it was taken up by Máhámáyá and carried to her houſe; and on the following morning news was circulated of a child being born in the Rajah's family. At this time Tapaſni *Muni*, who, reſiding in the wood devoting his time to the worſhip of the deity, learned by inſpiration that Booddha was come to life in the Rajah's palace, he flew through the air to the Rajah's reſidence, where, ſitting on a throne, he ſaid, "I have repaired hither for the purpoſe of viſiting the child."

Booddha was accordingly brought into his preſence; the *Muni* obſerved two feet on his head, and, divining ſomething both of good and bad in part, began to weep and to laugh alternately. The Rajah then queſtioned him with regard to his preſent impulſe; to whom he anſwered, "I muſt not reſide in the ſame place when he ſhall arrive at the rank of *Avatar*; this is the cauſe of my preſent affliction: but I am even now affected with gladneſs by his preſence, as I am hereby abſolved from all my tranſgreſſions:" the *Muni* then departed. And after five days had elapſed he aſſembled four *Pandits*, for the purpoſe of calculating the deſtiny of the child, three of whom divined, that as he had marks on his hands reſembling a wheel, he would at length become a *Rajah Chacraverti*; another divined that he would arrive at the dignity of *Avatar*.

The boy was now named Sacya, and had attained the age of ſixteen years; at which period it happened that the Raja Chuhidar had a daughter named *Vaſutara*, whom he had engaged not to give in marriage to any one, until ſuch time as a ſuitor ſhould be found who could brace a certain bow in his poſſeſſion, which hitherto many Rajahs had attempted to accompliſh without effect. Sacya now ſucceeded in the attempt, and accordingly obtained the Raja's daughter in marriage, with whom he repaired to his own palace.

One day as certain myſteries were revealed to him, he formed the deſign of relinquiſhing his dominion, at which time a ſon was born in his houſe whoſe name was *Raghu*. Sacya then left his palace with only one ſervant and a horſe, and having croſſed the river Ganga, arrived at Balucali, where, having directed his ſervant to leave him and carry away his horſe, he laid aſide his armour.

When the world was created, there appeared five flowers, which Brahma depoſited in a place of ſafety; three of which were afterwards delivered to the three *Thacurs*, and one was preſented to Sacya, who diſcovered that it contained ſome pieces of wearing apparel, in which he cloathed himſelf, and adopted the manners and life of a mendicant. A traveller one day paſſed by him with eight bundles of graſs on his ſhoulder, and addreſſing him, ſaying, "A long period of time has elapſed ſince I have ſeen the Thacur; but now ſince I have the happineſs to meet him, I beg to preſent him an offering conſiſting of the bundles of graſs." Sacya accordingly accepted of the graſs, and repoſed upon it. At that time there ſuddenly appeared a golden temple containing a chair of wrought gold, and the height of the temple was thirty cubits; upon which Brahma alighted, and held a canopy over the head of Sacya; at the ſame time Judra deſcended with a large jar in his hand, and *Naga*, the Rajah of ſerpents, with ſhoes in his hands, together with the four tutelar deities of the four corners of the Univerſe, who all attended to do him ſervice and reverence. At this time, likewiſe, the chief of Aſurs with his forces arrived riding on an Elephant, to give battle to Sacya; upon which Brahma, Judra, and the other deities, deſerted him and vaniſhed. Sacya, obſerving that he was left alone, invoked the aſſiſtance of the earth; who attended at his ſummons, and brought an inundation over all the ground, whereby the Aſur and his forces were vanquiſhed and compelled to retire.

At this time five holy Scriptures deſcended from above, and Sacya was dignified with the title of Booddha-*Avatar*.

The Scriptures confer powers of knowledge and retroſpection, the abi-

lity

HASLEMERE, in Surrey.

HASLEMERE Church.

J. Cary Sculp.

HASLEMERE Church, &c.

lity of accompliſhing the impulſes of the heart, and carrying into effect the words of the mouth.

Sacya reſided here 21 days without breaking his faſt; and then returned to his own country, where he preſides over Rajahs, governing them with care and equity.

Whoever reads the Caric, his body, apparel, and the place of his devotions, muſt be purified: he ſhall be thereby delivered from the evil machinations of demons and his enemies, and the ways of redemption ſhall be open to him. Booddha Avatar inſtructed a certain *Raaſi*, by name Anguli Mala, in the writing of the Caric, ſaying, "whoever ſhall read and ſtudy thee, his ſoul ſhall not undergo a tranſmigration:" and the Scriptures were thence called Anguli Mala.

There were likewiſe five other books of the Caric, denominated Vachanam; which if one peruſe, he ſhall thereby be exempt from poverty and the machinations of his enemies. He ſhall alſo be exalted to dignity and honour; and the length of his days ſhall be protracted. The ſtudy of the Caric heals affliction and the pains of the body; and whoſoever ſhall have faith therein, heaven and bliſs ſhall be the reward of his piety.

*** The promiſed communication of An Officer will be highly acceptable.

Mr. Urban, *July* 22.

In addition to Hugh Peters's account of Haſlemere, vol. LXXI. p. 709, I ſend you the incloſed notes, with views of the town and church. *(See Plate II.)* The antient town and borough of Haſlemere is ſituate in the hundred of Godalming and dioceſe of Wincheſter, on the verge of the county of Surrey, bordering on the counties of Suſſex and Hampſhire, the three counties meeting in a point about a mile South of the town; which circumſtance, together with its being on the borders of the kingdoms of the Weſt and South Saxons, might give name to the town, *mere* being a boundary. It ſtands on an elevated ſituation, but ſurrounded on the South, Weſt, and North-weſt, by the loftier hills of Blackdown, Marlow, and Hindhead; and on the Eaſt and South-eaſt it commands an uninterrupted proſpect over the whole wold of Suſſex. The ſituation is extremely cold in winter; but the air is dry, pure, and ſalubrious. In proof of the height of its ſituation, the ſprings that break out on the Eaſt ſide of the High-ſtreet, after being increaſed by other brooks, join the river Arun at Wiſborough green, and fall into the ſea at Little Hampton; while the ſprings that break out on the Weſt ſide of the ſtreet carry their tributary waters into the Thames. About half a century ago it was famous for its conteſted elections. At that time the freeholds were in the poſſeſſion of the inhabitants; but they are now all ſold, and Lord Lonſdale can nominate two members. The returning officer is the bailiff; who, with the conſtable, aleconners, and leather-ſealers, are choſen annually at the court held by the lord of the manor. It formerly enjoyed a large corn and poultry market. The toll of the market produced 50l. a year, which was given to endow an almshouſe near the town; but the market and town are gone to decay, and the almshouſe is without revenue. Tradition reports the town to have ſuffered greatly by the irruption of the Danes, who are ſaid to have deſtroyed the place, which then ſtood half a mile South-eaſt of the preſent ſite; and that it contained ſeven churches. That it did ſuffer in common with other parts of the kingdom in theſe diſtracted times, may be readily admitted; but that it contained ſeven churches ſeems doubtful; it is more probable there were ſeven prieſts for the ſervice of the church. Domeſday-book informs us many pariſhes had ſeveral prieſts for the performance of duty. That the church formerly ſtood in the place called Old Haſlemere ſeems probable, not only from a particular field, called at this time by the name of the Church-liten field, but human bones having been dug up on the ſpot confirms the circumſtance. The preſent church from its ſtyle appears to be of the time of Henry VII. and ſtands near half a mile North-eaſt of the town, and conſiſts of a nave and North aile, with a low tower at the Weſt end containing five bells. Some years ago there were in the chancel inſcriptions on flat ſtones, of Suſſex marble, to the memory of the Weſts, of Rundhurſt (a family now extinct), but by this time they may be obliterated, or, what is too common a caſe, removed. The pillars that ſupport the arches are of oak, and of large dimenſions,

dimenſions. There is no parſonage-houſe, the church being only a chapel of eaſe to the mother-church of Chidingfold, four miles diſtant. Some years paſt there was but one family in the town but were members of the Eſtabliſhed Church; lately the Methodiſts have gained ground in a rapid manner. At the North end of the town is a large houſe of the Elizabethan age, but going faſt to decay. About a mile North-eaſt of the town is a large old houſe in form of an half H, with a ſmall manor belonging thereunto held of the manor of Loſely, formerly the reſidence of the Yaldwins, now the property of Mr. Smith, of Godalming. The Rev. Mr. Fielding has built a large handſome houſe near the town, in a bleak ſituation, but commanding a moſt extenſive proſpect. The town ſtands on the Portſmouth and Chicheſter roads, and contains only one regular ſtreet, having a gentle riſe to the North. Many of the buildings are old and mean, but the ſituation is dry, clean, and pleaſant. There are ſmall remains of the woollen manufactory, many of the poor in the town and neighbourhood being employed in ſpinning yarn for ſhalloons, ſtockings, &c. There is alſo a ſmall manufactory of hallown turnery, and another of marble-paper: and about a mile Weſt of the town are large paper manufactories, juſtly famous for the goodneſs of their paper. The town and hills in its vicinity command moſt extenſive and beautiful views; but the ſoil is ſandy, poor, and barren.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 7.

GIVE me leave through your means to render my beſt thanks to W.Y. p. 718, for the intereſting information he has given on the ſubject of Gipſies; for, though I muſt acknowledge he has weakened mine own hypotheſis reſpecting them, yet I cannot feel any repugnance at conceding my opinion to that of a perſon, who, by his reſidence in Hindoſtan, and knowledge of the language ſpoken there, is rendered ſo much more competent to judging on the point in queſtion than I am, who have had opportunity of obſerving the Gipſies only; whereas W.Y. has made his remarks on them, and on the native Hindoos alſo; which circumſtance gives his opinion greater weight than M. Grellman's. He ſays he could enlarge greatly on the ſubject, and I wiſh he would be ſo good as to do ſo; as alſo to inform me in which periodical publication* it is that I muſt look for Mr. Marſden's account of Gipſies.

A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

I HAVE ſeen in ſome of your late Magazines much ſaid about the Gipſies. Thinking you would like to ſee what is ſaid of them in a very late French periodical publication, I ſend the following particulars. A. B.

"There exiſts in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrénées a people diſtinct from the reſt of the inhabitants, of a foreign origin, and without any ſettled habitation: it ſeems to have fixed its reſidence there for a conſiderable time. It changes its ſituation, multiplies there, and never connects itſelf by marriage with the other inhabitants. This people are called *Gitanos*; a Spaniſh word which ſignifies Egyptian. There are many Gitanos in Catalonia, who have ſimilar habits to the abovementioned, but who are very ſtrictly watched. They originally came from Spain, and are very probably deſcendants from the Moors, who ſo long poſſeſſed theſe beautiful countries. They have all the vices of thoſe Egyptians or Bohemians who formerly uſed to wander over the world, telling fortunes, and living at the expence of ſuperſtition and credulity. Theſe Gitanos, leſs idle and leſs wanderers than their predeceſſors, are afraid of publicly profeſſing the art of fortune-tellers; but their manner of life is ſcarcely different.

"They ſcatter themſelves among villages and loneſome farms, where they ſteal fruit, poultry, and often even cattle; in ſhort, every thing that is portable. They are almoſt always abroad, inceſſantly watching an opportunity to practiſe their thievery: they hide themſelves with much dexterity from the reſearches of the police; which, however, tolerates them with too much indulgence, and ſhews for them a contempt as barbarous as imprudent. Their women in particular have an uncommon dexterity in pilfering. When they enter a ſhop they are watched with the utmoſt care; but with every precaution they are not free from their rapines. They excel above all in hiding the pieces of ſilver which are given in exchange for gold, which

* In Archæologia, vol. VII. 382. EDIT.

they

they never fail to offer in payment; and they are so well hidden, that they are often obliged to be undressed before restitution can be obtained.

"The Gitanos affect externally a great attachment to the Catholic religion; and, if one was to judge from the number of reliques they carry about them, one would believe them extremely devout: but all, who have well observed them, assure they are as ignorant as hypocritical, and that they practise secretly a religion of their own. It is not rare to see their women, who have been lately brought-to-bed, have their children baptized several times in different places, in order to obtain money from persons at their ease, whom they choose for godfathers. Every thing announces among them that moral degradation which must necessarily attach to a miserable insulated cast, a stranger to society, which only suffers it through an excess of contempt.

"The Gitanos are disgustingly filthy, and almost all covered with rags. They have neither tables, chairs, nor beds, but sit and eat on the ground. They are crowded in huts pell-mell on straw; and this neglect of the decorums of society, so dangerous to morals, must have the most melancholy consequences on wretched vagabonds abandoned to themselves. They, consequently, are accused of giving themselves up to every disorder of the most infamous debauchery, and to respect neither the ties of blood nor the protecting laws of the virtues of families.

"They feed on rotten poultry and fish, dogs, and stinking cats, which they seek for with avidity; and, when this resource fails them, they live on the entrails of animals, or other aliments of the lowest price. They leave their meat but a very few minutes on the fire; and the place where they cook it exhales an infectious smell.

"They speak the Catalonian dialect; but they have besides a language to themselves unintelligible to the natives of the country, from whom they are very careful to hide the knowledge of it.

"The Gitanos are tanned like the Mulattoes, of a size above mediocrity, well formed, active, robust, supporting all the change of seasons, and sleeping in the open fields whenever their interest requires it. Their features are irregular, and shew them to belong to a transplanted race. They have the mouth very wide, thick lips, and high cheek-bones.

"As the distrust they inspire causes them to be carefully watched, it is not always possible for them to live by stealing; they then have recourse to industry, and a trifling trade which seems to have been abandoned to them: they shew animals, and attend the fairs and markets to sell or exchange mules and asses, which they know how to procure at a cheap rate. They are commonly cast-off animals, which they have the art to dress up, and are satisfied in appearance with a moderate profit; which, however, is always more than is supposed, because they feed these animals at the expence of the farmers. They ramble all night in order to steal fodder; and, whatever precautions may have been taken against them, it is not possible to be always guarded against their address.

"The mode of life of the Gitanos puts them out of reach of the laws, which is a scandal to justice and morality, who equally blame the government. Let them still follow the religion of their ancestors if they are attached to it; but why are they suffered to wander, without checks or regulations, in the midst of society, which they dishonour by the infamy of their conduct, and corrupt by their example? The contempt they deserve is not motive strong enough for the very great indifference which is shewn to their condition: there is no attention paid to verify their birth, their marriage, nor their death; they are abandoned to their own baseness and perversity.

"Such is the abject state to which are reduced the descendants of those proud Arabians, so valiant and so brilliant! of those Arabians who threatened all Europe with conquest, and who even advanced into the heart of France, and established themselves in Spain on the ruins of the monarchies founded by the barbarians of the North. Happily the Gitanos are not murderers. It would without doubt be important to examine if it is to the natural goodness of their disposition, to their frugality and the few wants they feel in their state of half savage, that is to be attributed the sentiment that repels them from great crimes; or if this disposition arises from their habitual state of alarm, or from that want of courage which must be a necessary consequence of the infamy in which they are plunged.

"An

"An exact police, gentle but vigilant laws, and paternal cares, would restore to this degenerated race its dignity and morals, which it has loft in the neglect and misery which attends them. This conquest is worthy of a government which intitles itself to glory by re-establishing the rights of nature and of social order." Annales de Statistique, No. III. p. 31—37.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 2.

AS there are many varieties in the several species of subordinate beings that have hitherto escaped particular observation, so there are also some in the superior order denominated human. The Southern Faunist has given you an account of a *foreign* class of Nomades that have now existed in our island nearly 400 years, and are yet in the condition of a distinct people. He has adduced ground for supposing that these Egyptian Nomades first landed in the Eastern part of our kingdom; and he has shewn, that they have extended their peregrinations into the Southern, Western, and middle districts; but whether they have made their way into the Northern counties he pretends not to determine; and it is a question which I am also myself incapable of resolving. However, I can inform you, that the wilds of Northumberland and Cumberland are traversed by an uncivilized race of *native* Nomades, who in many points resemble Gipsies, but are deemed aborigines of England or Scotland. They are termed *Faas*, an appellation that may, from the outline of their character, be suspected to be derived from the obsolete word *faitour*, or perhaps from *falser*. The antiquity of their origin, and the singularity of their manners, render the Faas objects of some curiosity; and such of your readers as are fond of comparing the different distinctions in human life, would find philosophical entertainment in perusing a history and description of them. Be so good therefore, Mr. Urban, as to insert this letter for the purpose of requesting one of your correspondents, resident in the North of England, to favour you with one. GIGEBERT.

Mr. URBAN, *Gravesend, Aug.* 9.

SOME days ago we left London, with intent to amuse ourselves at and near Gravesend (my party consisted only of myself and two sons), to see the much-talked-of improvements there; such as the marvellous tunnel under the river, the new road, the Rochette canal, and so forth. The old conveyance of the tilt-boat from Darkhouse-lane, by which the better sort of people passed at one time to and from London, when post-roads were little known and worse kept up, was agreed on; and in our way to the Queen's head, Billingsgate, we anticipated an improvement of our own great town, and were sorry to be put right. One corner of each of the two Eastcheaps, Great and Little, has been rounded for carriages some years ago; but it appears there is still too little carriage-way from Grace-church-street into these two streets. Do but observe this spot on a busy day, or on any day, at certain hours; there is a perfect obstruction by times, with great danger to the giddy or the infirm. Now, Mr. Urban, as they were only repairing an old house on the West corner, facing Mr. Flint's, I presumed to hope they were pulling it down. Would it not be advisable for the right hon. the Lord-mayor and his council to take it into their deliberation to purchase both these old houses, and remove this public injury where so much traffick is carried on? In the opinion of some persons, it is comparatively of as much importance as Temple-bar or Snow-hill. If what I am told be true, there is never a year that ten or a dozen persons have not here had their legs and arms broken; for such is the flurry of some minds, when they strive to keep clear of danger they fall quicker into it.

Our first movement was to cross the river, and view Tilbury. The width of the Thames here I have been taught to consider something less than 1800 yards; and by a late measurement it seems, that from Gravesend church to the ferry-house on the opposite shore is one statute mile, or 1760 yards. At low-water, the soundings of the river here are in places 10 fathoms, or 60 feet; and at high-water (as it rises on the spring-tide 3 fathoms, or 18 feet) the depth is near 78 feet.

Tilbury-fort stands on the wall of the river, on a level which extends two miles North and several miles to the West and to the East. It is in the parish of West Tilbury, which lies two miles North beyond the level on a rising ground. The situation being thus low, and intersected with ditches on all points, and moreover surrounded with a double fosse or tank of a considerable surface,

ſurface, renders it very ſubject to agues, and other complaints injurious to the health of troops, which are now much reduced in number ſince the general peace. The fort conſiſts of two batteries; one below, on the line of the river-wall, the other within the portal, which conſiſts of a maſſive pile of ſtone building. By an inſcription on the front of the gate, it was built in the end of the reign of Charles II. ſoon after ſome Dutch entered the Medway. The fort is of brick. In this the batteries which ſurround it are raiſed 16 or 18 feet above the other, on both of which are 100 or more pieces of cannon of 9 and 24 pounders. There are three magazines here, within the fort, which contain many thouſand barrels of gunpowder; two facing the gate as you enter, and one in the front of conſiderable ſize on the right of the gate, preſenting its circular face to the river. There are alſo ſtorehouſes inſide, and a ſmall chapel, where ſervice is performed twice a month. For the convenience of receiving and ſhipping gunpowder, ſtores, and goods, there are two platforms or piers run out into the river to low-water mark. During floods and ſpring-tides the area of this fort is overflowed for a ſeaſon three or four feet deep. This happens but ſeldom, we may hope; but, not many winters ago, the garriſon could not paſs even from door to door without a boat for ſome weeks together.

It appears, by an order affixed to the ferry-houſe here by the late governor of Graveſend and Tilbury, Sir William Fawcett, K.B. about the year 1791, that the rates are nearly as follow:

A ſingle paſſenger, 3d.
Poor perſons belonging to the army and navy, free.
Coaches, &c. 9d. a wheel.
Horſes, 6d. each,
Cattle, &c. per ſcore or hundred.
Goods *per centum*.
On Sundays ſuch rates to be double.

The ferry-boat on the Graveſend ſide is let to the beſt bidder by the mayor and corporation of Graveſend, ſubject to ſuch rates as are appointed by Government to the ferry on the Eſſex ſhore.

The ferryman informed me, that the drains and ſewers on this level are kept in very bad repair; and that the ſea-water flows in at every high tide and does not return, to the great injury of their cattle and ſtock.

Sir William Fawcett was ſucceeded, in 1796, by Major-general Thomas Muſgrave. His deputy is a gentleman now very ill; and the fort-major is Geor. Mackey, eſq. who reſides in the fort with a numerous family of young children by a ſecond marriage, as his firſt lady lies buried in Weſt Tilbury church-yard.

Of the dark ignorace of the peaſantry of this county I had a good ſpecimen. A party of ruſticks had made a holiday, and come ſix or eight miles down the country to ſee the river and Graveſend, and the big boats, as they called them, *alias* ſhips. The liquor they had ſwallowed had thrown off the guard of ſhame, and beſtowed contempt of ridicule with which one of their company admoniſhed them. Their booriſh admiration of what they ſaw—ſuch as, of this great pond, as they called the Thames, which had neither beginning nor end; and yet they thought it ran faſt away from them, putting their hands into the water as the boat went on. Theſe and ſuch-like remarks brought reflections to my mind not very complimentary to my new Eſſex acquaintances. And again; I ſaid, "theſe poor fellows probably were not taught to read. But they were taught to earn their livelihood; and ſeem well qualified for it, being ſtrong and healthy. Yet their minds are chaos. Well; what then? their bodies are ſtout: their maſter hires their body; he finds mind, and has the better bargain; for, the leſs they know, the more they work. Then, ſaid I, look over our happy iſland, you will find a beautiful variety of character. In the more Northern portion, and even in other parts, where the mind is enabled to expand by learning and by example, the effects are theſe, that every Huſbandman is an Agriculturiſt, and every Fiſherman is a Philoſopher."

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 4.

GIVE me leave to record in your Magazine a ſingular anecdote worthy of preſervation. A Turkey merchant, named Higginbottom, married a lady named Hudſon, and by her had a beautiful daughter. Mr. Higginbottom went to Cairo upon buſineſs from London, and being detained there longer than he expected, ſent over to England for his wife and daughter. They ſet out in obedience to his command, but unfortunately were captured on their paſſage by one of the Emperor of Mo-

Morocco's corſairs, and were conveyed priſoners to Morocco. The Emperor, being ſtruck with the young lady's beauty, would only conſent to her mother's releaſe upon condition that ſhe would conſent to be his *favourite* wife, and become a Mahometan. She bore him two ſons; and as the principal Sultana living with him in the year 1777 was an Engliſhwoman, and the mother of two ſons, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that ſhe was the ſame lady, although ſhe had been ſuperſeded in the Emperor's affections by a French concubine. Some years ago, there was a trial in the court of Chancery relative to an eſtate in which the Empreſs was intereſted, in which trial the Emperor was made a party. This happened between the years 1745 and 1750.

Alas! how miſerable a victim was this lady to filial piety, brutal love, unjuſt power, and unenviable royalty! Happier, far happier, the wife of the huſbandman in England, ſtanding at her waſh-tub or leaſing in the fields. Let all peeviſh diſcontented wives in this kingdom compare their lot with this lady's, and be thankful. Some farther particulars connected with this novel-like hiſtory may be found in Irvin's Tour through the Deſarts of Thebais, p. 386. HENRICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 25.

A CORRESPONDENT, who obſerves the repeated complaints of a certain deſcription of men, who, in order to be quite "free and eaſy" in their ſtudies, demand a "public library in this great metropolis, to which free acceſs can be had at all ſeaſonable hours," aſks, whether they would have it like a coffee-houſe, where pamphlets are thumbed and dirtied till they are rendered uſeleſs; or like a ſubſcription library, many of the books of which are never returned, and whole ſets of valuable books rendered uſeleſs; or whether there ſhould not be a very vigilant ſuperintendant, to keep readers from purloining MSS. or autographs, books, or their plates?

Sir William Ouſeley is employed, during the leiſure hours of his retirement in South Wales, on a tranſlation of the *Great Tarikh*, or Chronicle of *Tabari*, whom Mr. Ockley ſtyles the *Livy of the Arabians*, and to whoſe excellence Pococke, D'Herbelôt, Erpenius, Dr. Hyde, and all the moſt learned Orientaliſts, have borne witneſs. Of the original work, which was written in Arabic, ſome fragments only now remain; but an admirable Perſian tranſlation was made in the tenth century of the Chriſtian æra (a few years after the death of Tabari), and enriched with ſo much curious additional matter, extracted from the antient records of the Jews, the Perſian Magi, or Fireworſhippers, and the Muſſulmans, that M. D'Herbelôt prefers this verſion to the original. (See Bibl. Orient. art. *Thabari*).

Mr. Haiter, librarian to the Prince of Wales, is employed at Palermo in unfolding the *papyrus* volumes from Herculaneum, and has been ſo fortunate as to diſcover the treatiſe of Epicurus *on the Nature of Things*, which has hitherto been known only by name, and is conſidered as the baſis of the poem of Lucretius. This undertaking, performed at the expence of the Prince, does honour to him and to the Engliſh nation. Ten perſons are occupied in unfolding this manuſcript, which has been ſo many years uſeleſs in the Muſeum of Portici. The volumes hitherto unfolded, at the expence of the King of Naples, are the following: 1. *A Work of Philodemus on Muſic*, which has been publiſhed by Mr. Roſini. 2. Another work of Philodemus Περὶ κακιῶν καὶ τῶν ἀντικειμένων αὐτῶν (on the Vices and their oppoſite Virtues). Mr. Baſſi, librarian of the King of Naples, was employed in tranſlating it at the time when he fell a ſacrifice of the laſt inſurrection of the populace in Naples. 3. A third work by the ſame Greek author, Περὶ σοφιστῶν, was unfolding in the year 1794. At that period ten volumes were unfolded, and perſons were employed in unfolding the *eleventh*. There were at that time no leſs than *one thouſand five hundred* volumes left in the Muſeum to be unfolded. Every year *twenty volumes* might be unfolded if more aſſiſtance were employed; but only two perſons were at that time employed by his Neapolitan majeſty.

M. De Sacy has endeavoured to explain part of the triſold Egyptian inſcription, copied by the French in Egypt before it was brought to London (ſee our p. 726), in a printed letter addreſſed to the miniſter Chaptal. Another interpretation is ſoon expected from M. Akerblad, a Swede, verſed in the Coptic language, and now at Paris.

D. H. in

D. H. in the inſtance alluded to by Indagator, p. 598, has experienced the uncertainty of *Corrigenda* and *Addenda*, which frequently, as in the inſtances here quoted, required ſo much *correction* and *addition*, not to mention the *perſonal incivility* whereof ſome were made the vehicle. We are, however, obliged to your correſpondent for pointing out this ſource of information in the preſent caſe; and in return take this opportunity to inform him, from the Supplement to the Biographical Dictionary, 1767, 8vo, that *Gilbert* Weſt's mother being a daughter of Sir Richard *Temple*, bart. implies a probability that Admiral *Temple* W. was another of her ſons by Dr. W. who had been patronized by Biſhop *Burnet*, and of whom I ſhould be glad to know a little more. Mr. Williams, vicar of Welleſburn, was, if I miſtake not, couſin to Mr. Glover, author of Leonidas, &c.

I have no objection to the epitaph on Sir Ralph Abercromby, p. 616, but that it is placed "on an angle of the principal battery of the caſtle of St. Elmo;" perhaps, however, like the tomb of ſome general of antiquity, who directed it to be erected on a point of land oppoſite to the coaſt of his enemies.

Of Mr. Johnſtone's houſe, mentioned in p. 421, plans and elevations may be ſeen in Vitruvius Britannicus, vol. I. p. 77.

Mr. Carter, in his Antient Architecture of England, pl. XXIV. has given a large correct view of the Weſt front of St. Leonard's chapel at Stamford, mentioned in your vol. LXXI. pp. 902, 1005. D. H.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. XIII.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, Sept.* 2.

VITRUVIUS lays down the proportion of finiſhed temples to be in length twice their width, as obſerved in laſt number; his expreſſion is, "Ita erit duplex longitudo *operis* ad latitudinem:" but as this can never, in any regular diſpoſition, be obtained to an exactneſs, that method which approaches the neareſt to the deſired proportion of double the width of the work for the length is to be adopted. To procure this, Vitruvius lays down the rule to double the front *intercolumns* for the number of thoſe on the ſide; and ſays, they who have doubled the number of *columns* in front for the number of the ſide columns, ſeem to have erred. Now it is very true, that when the front *intercolumns* are doubled without conſidering the columns, the proportion is exact; but when the columns have their places among theſe ſide intercolumns, they will be one leſs than the double of the front columns, and deſtroy the exact proportion, the length being one diameter too ſhort: and that column cannot be added without introducing another *intercolumn*, and this would make the ſide, even in pycnoſtyle, 1½ diameter too long; all this is evident, but in all this the ſhafts of the columns are calculated without their baſes, and of courſe, in this Ionic manner at leaſt, the work is unfiniſhed: but when they are completed with baſes, their projectures at each end of the ſide length, add to it juſt one-half diameter, and to the front width add the ſame; then, if we take the front width in this finiſhed work, and double it along the finiſhed ſide, it is evident that the projectures of front baſes will be given twice in the length, and will extend one-half a diameter farther on the finiſhed ſide. And this cauſes the ſide to be only one diameter too long by doubling the number of front columns; whereas by doubling the front *intercolumns* there will be 1½ too ſhort; therefore, as 1 is a leſs deviation from the deſired proportion than 1½, they who have doubled the columns in pycnoſtyle do not ſeem to have erred as our Maſter thought: but in the ſyſtyle, as the odd *intercolumn* (by doubling the columns for the length) has half a diameter more, the exceſs is juſt equal to the deficiency (by doubling the intercolumns of front.) And again in diaſtyle, as the odd intercolumn is 1½ more than pycnoſtyle, the exceſs then by doubling the front columns will be 2½; of courſe, doubling *intercolumns* here is the beſt method: in the areoſtyle the exceſs will be 3½. But in the reformed diaſtyle of Hermogenes, called deſervedly *euſtyle*, the deſired proportion is approached ſo nearly, that by doubling the front columns for thoſe on the ſide, the exceſs will be only one-fourth of a diameter when the finiſhed work is meaſured: and even in Vitruvius's way, calculating without baſes, only three-fourths of a diameter; whereas, by doubling the number of *intercolumns*, and in his way of calculating, the deficiency will be 2½ diameters, and when the baſes

are

are added, just three diameters. This so near approximation to what the Grecian architects thought to be so desirable a proportion of temples, induced them, no doubt, to call this reform, the eustyle, in which we see the front columns must be doubled in the side, either of diptere, peripteres, or prostyle temples. Much praise, no doubt, was due to Hermogenes for the discovery of this species of intercolumniation, which is of universal use. But the same cannot be said of his invention of the pseudo-diptere, as that is only useful in the idea of œconomy, and for temples on a small scale, viz. not more than 40 feet in front, wherein, says Vitruvius, he lessened expence, and increased convenience without destroying the outward stately appearance of the diptere, by removing 38 internal columns which included the two that stood between the angular antæ, and their inconvenience was the narrowness of the intercolumns, the central one not being 5 feet, and the others little more than 3 feet, and between the plinths of the bases not 3: the whole width of pronaos was not too wide for a commodious passage to the cell, when these two columns were gone. But when magnificence was consulted, as in the temple of the Ephesian Diana, there were not only these columns between the antæ, but others between them and the cell down the length of the pronaos, and the intercolumn in centre above 26 feet, whereas the whole of the pronaos in Hermogenes's temple was but about 15 feet; not so much as the intercolumns on the side of the Diana's, which were above 19 feet each. So that in very large temples the pseudodiptere invention is superfluous as to convenience, and inadmissible as to the propriety of sound building on account of the epistyles.

Now, since the subject of intercolumniation has been necessarily introduced, it is to be observed that the antients were not very attentive to the exact symmetries of one and a half, two and three diameters for intercolumns, yet it is no where proved that any praise is due for that neglect: and there are occasions that enforce the strict observance of some of the species at least; for the doric monotriglyphon must be just one and half; and Vitruvius expressly says that in systyle there must be one plinth of the base for the space between the plinths; and a plinth, according to him, is just a diameter and half, consequently the intercolumn is required to be two diameters. The ditriglyphon, indeed, requires just two and three quarters for the intercolumn, when the freeze is (as it ought to be) 45 minutes high, and yet this is called diastyle; and when there are three triglyphs over each intercolumn, exactly four is required for the areostyle intercolumn. Hence it is fair to conclude that to vary from 1½ for pycnostyle, 2 for systyle, and 2 and ¼ with central, 3 for eustyle, are abuses in the Grecian architecture; and that a liberty only can be taken in the unreformed diastyle and in the doric manner, nor even in that.

To this subject belongs the invention of coupling columns: Perrault is quite an enthusiast in favour of the practice, says the antients would have adopted it had they thought of it; but surely then the Roman architects must have seen without thinking, when they could but behold coupled columns in the peristyle of the temple of Bacchus; but the probability is that they were not so enamoured of such a disposition as Perrault and some other moderns, and only employed it when compelled, as in that temple, evidently to gain more strength for the support of ponderous arches. The authority of Sir C. Wren, who has coupled columns in the portico of St. Paul's, is no small recommendation of the novelty, especially in facade; but had Sir Christopher himself erected a diptere temple with the wings in such a disposition of coupled columns, it must have been condemned by every beholder. And it is not a decided matter whether the antique disposition would not have better become the portico of St. Paul's. Perrault was so pleased with the invention, that, for fear it should miscarry under the vulgar name of coupled columns, he endeavoured to stamp it with a Greek title, and would have it called pseudopycnostyle, and pseudo-systyle, &c. borrowing from the pseudo-diptere of Hermogenes; but the attempt was a mere preference of sound before sense, for what notion can be formed of a facade falsely full of columns; false diptere, indeed, is both intelligible and admissible, for it exhibited the appearance without the reality, by the removal of its less discernible constituents; but in coupling columns nothing is taken away, and yet the appearance destroyed

ſtroyed, ſo that *pſeudo* ſhould be applied not to the effect but to the invention itſelf, for it truly is a *falſe diſpoſition*.

But it is time to proceed to the uſe of the module now obtained. In the Ionic and Corinthian ſtyle the whole module is to be the diameter, and this is to be divided, according to Vitruvius, into halves, quarters, eighths, and ſixteenths, for the determining the ſymmetries of the principal members, as baſes, capitals, epiſtyles, &c. but to aſcertain the ſymmetries of ſmaller members, as mouldings, fillets, modillions, &c. he divides the principals containing theſe into a number of parts, ſome to one thing and ſome to another, and ſome to be ſubdivided into ſtill ſmaller particles to be ſhared amongſt other ſmall members. Perrault approves of this method, as more likely to impreſs the memory with the ſize of them, when each is given as a part of its next integer, rather than by a number of minutes, whereof each is a part of a more remote integer; and this reaſoning ſeems plauſible enough in reading; but will be found fallacious in practice. It is eaſier, no doubt, to retain the idea of the ſize of the plinth of a baſis, as a third of the height of that baſe, than as 10 minutes high; but when we are told that the torus is not another third, but a certain number of parts of a diviſion of the remaining two thirds; and that the ſcotia again, with its aſtragals, is to be a number of parts from a diviſion of two or three of the laſt-divided parts, &c. there will ſoon be generated in the mind a perplexing confuſion of ideas as to the ſize of any thing; beſides a moſt tireſome repetition of lines to be divided, ſufficient to break the patience of the moſt ſtudious practitioner.

Without heſitation, the invention of giving all ſymmetries whatever by the diameter with its diviſion into ſixty minutes, ſhall be adopted in theſe letters; and whoever ſhall follow the ſame will never have reaſon to regret the want of our maſter's method. All projectures ſhall be given from the central line of the column. In next number the Ionic column comes under conſideration, and firſt the deſcription of its baſe, wherein the advantage of calculating by minutes will be exemplified. PHILO-TECHNON.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 2.

YOUR correſpondent J. D. p. 719, has given me ſo much ſatisfaction in his account of Lord Winchelſea's common-place book, though I claim no relationſhip to the contributor to his collection from the neighbourhood of Marlborough, that I ſhould be gratified by a few more extracts, or a peruſal of the original.

Nicola Franceſco Haym was an Italian Cicerone from Rome, F.A.S. 1724, who publiſhed a Catalogue of ſcarce Italian books, as Baretti did in 1757; who, ſays he added the prices according to his "*capricious evaluation*:" alſo two quartos on coins, and perhaps other works.

Mr. Twining inſcribed, 1783, "Avebury" to the Earl of Winchelſea. A MS note of Mr. J. Creyke, his Lordſhip's chaplain, Brit. Top. vol. I. 671, makes the amount of Kemp's Muſeum 1000l. Mr. Creyke was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1708; M.A. 1712; F.A.S. 1724.

Perhaps the Moſaic work found near Blenheim was that at *Stunsfield*, diſcovered 1711-12. R. G.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. LII.

CHARLETON CHURCH, *near* MALMSBURY,

IS an exceeding ſmall edifice, and has many decorations worthy obſervation, particularly the columns and arches dividing the church into two aiſles; they poſſeſs much elegance. The font likewiſe is to be noted from the ſportive diverſity of ſemi-circular and hexagonal lines ſeen in its plan, &c. Architectural Innovation in this church may be ſaid to be a plague unknown, as every part remains nearly in its priſtine order: not one receptacle for filth or rubbiſh to be met with, the utmoſt neatneſs prevailed, and devotion, as of old times, had nothing unſeemly or unhallowed to draw attention from the ſong of praiſe. We are not always uſed to ſpeak thus of our religious piles, I think?

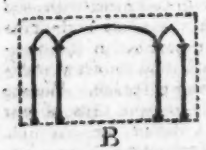
TETBURY.

It has been a cuſtom, and I believe it is not yet done away, with profeſſional men, to cry out "*anything* is Gothic" (that is, our antient ſtyles of architecture); and certainly nothing can be more conducive towards fulfilling this "vulgar error," or give greater

greater energy to the dominion of the Fantaſtic order, than the general appearance of the new building called the church of this town. The architect in this his deſign convinces us, along with the many who have publicly deſcribed its walls, that he had King's College chapel, Cambridge, in his eye; but how has he departed from the refined original? or, to ſpeak more the language of our amateur illuſtrators, how has he *improved* upon its *imperfect* features? King's College chapel we define to be one entire room, with doors and windows on each ſide, and at each end; between the windows, columns at a certain height ſupport the groins, which compoſe the finiſh over head: and on the exterior of the ſtructure, North and South, are a ſucceſſion of ſmall chapels intended as ſepulchral repoſitories for great and illuſtrious characters. Now let us compare Tetbury's preſent eccleſiaſtical arrangement (as triumphant over the late church which bore its name). We find the plan laid down into three aiſles, a large one in the centre, and a ſmaller one on each ſide; cluſtered columns divide theſe aiſles, and from their capitals ſpring the ſeveral groinings.

That ſcientific charm pervading our antient religious buildings, in all ſituations and in all directions, manifeſted in every decoration and in every enrichment, the incomprehenſible Three in One is in no inſtance more impreſſively brought forward to our ſight, than in the diſpoſure of the three aiſles of a church; Weſtminſter abbey, for inſtance, as at A. their proportions governed by a given pointed arch within a triangle (in dotted lines) as circumſcribing the exterior of their walls. Tetbury in the firſt inſtance, ſwerving from the ſingle aiſle of King's college chapel, has adopted three aiſles; and here, ſcorning any thing like a *ſuperſtitious* tendency as bearing towards the Trinitarian form, thus gives its theorem, made out, or ſyſtematiſed as at B. An oblong boundary (by dotted lines) gives their ſection. Certainly by this mode there is a *reform*; but from what? Why perfect geometrical figure, profound reaſon, and ſound judgment. We ſee the ſide aiſles with the regular pointed arch, while the centre one, to keep pace in height with the others, is ſpun out to ſuch an extreme flatneſs of ſweep, that ſurely nothing but prepoſſeſſions in favour of the Fantaſtic order could have bent the architect's mind from the rules of true taſte, by antient example. Burſting from one eſtabliſhed maxim, we muſt not be ſurpriſed at ſeeing the *enlightened* profeſſionaliſt converting the uſes of his exterior chapels, by copy from King's college chapel, into long avenues or paſſages for the convenience of getting into the pews within the church. Tetbury's doorways, cornices, battlements, are poor and mean in their lines, while in the buttreſſes and window tracery, particularly this latter enrichment, attempts are made to render them monſtrous elaborate, in a redundancy of wire-drawn mouldings, without end or meaning. King's college chapel, in its exterior decorations, poſſeſſes a regular combination of objects, no one trenching by its obtruſiveneſs on the other's right in chaſte appropriation and fine effect. The interior of this exalted chapel increaſes as in order due, by each enrichment ſtill bearing additional luſtre, carried on to that degree of juſt exceſs, which our imagination (from view of what had already met our ſight without the chapel) had taught us to expect; we are gratified beyond our wiſhes, and, to crown this felicity of art, we find no diſorganized parts to reduce our admiration from that point to which it had been elevated. This architectural criterion will ſcarce allow us to make farther compariſons; yet, as our ſubject muſt be ſet forth, however unpleaſant the taſk, we ſhall purſue the thread of our narration. Tetbury's interior, then, has columns without ornaments, or the proper turns to conſtitute capitals; groins without the leaſt pretenſions to tracery or any devices, and compartments on each ſide of the building under the windows drawn out with a few mouldings only, of ſize ſo enormous, that reference to example would be altogether vain and uſeleſs. At the Weſtern extremity of the church we ſee

A


B

ſee a gallery, placed againſt a "dead wall," decorated after the manner of the Fantaſtic order. In the middle of the centre aile, the pulpit is ſet up (modern uſage), and before it, to partake of the new diſpoſure of things, the font meets the eye; they both are ſtrongly ſhaped after the ſtyle of the ſaid Fantaſtic order. I muſt confeſs that I can give but a very imperfect account of the altar, as being ſo very inconſiderable in formation, as barely to attract the leaſt notice; a common table, and a few plain pannels behind, with rails before it, being as much or more than comes to its ſhare of appropriation. As for the detail of mouldings, and what ſmall number of ornaments have their place on the walls, they are entirely diſtinct from our antient architecture; a meer collection of modern common houſe plinths, dado's, architraves, cornices, and foliage, both in the Chineſe, and fantaſtic fillagre mode of carving, more fit for the trim of a cheeſe-cake houſe, than to be uſed in the reconſtruction of this, ſo ſpacious an edifice, as the dimenſions of its lines ſufficiently demonſtrate.

My opinion of the merits of this new church is given, not from memory, or a few trifling memoranda, but from thoſe ſure guides, in a buſineſs of this nature, in addition to the ſentiments imbibed at the time of ſurvey, ſketches taken of the ſeveral particulars above deſcribed. Here, then, is no deception; therefore, from ſuch documents, and from thoſe preſumptions which a man aſſumes who ſpeaks within the pale of his own profeſſion, I enquire, upon what grounds, knowledge, or capability, do ſome writers announce, that the preſent church at Tetbury is a beautiful edifice of the firſt taſte, and compoſed after the fineſt examples of our antient edifices by imitations the moſt chaſte and the moſt correct? In truth, this groveling at the ſhrine of modern art, by fulſome adulation and falſe recitals, is become ſo prevalent with touriſts and amateurs, that were I not, through the aſſiſtance of our friend Mr. Urban, to exert my beſt endeavours to hold up to view this ſtrange infatuation in its real colours, I ſhould combine in the forming of thoſe deſtructive ſnares which every where ſurround the welfare of our Antiquities. Thank my ſtudies, I waſh my hands of imputations ſuch as theſe: from ſuch like errors I am free.

Mem. The tower and ſpire of the church are the remnants of the original building.

CIRENCESTER CHURCH.

Had the ſeveral ſums of money expended in the employ of tearing out, from the various windows of this edifice, the religious and hiſtorical paintings, for the unmeaning purpoſe of cramming them all into the Weſt and Eaſt great windows, been applied to the neceſſary repair of the front of the ſuperb South porch, what celebrity would have attended the names of thoſe who might have brought about ſo deſirable an end! A haſty ſtare, at a jumble of figures, arms, &c. which ſo lately illuſtrated their original and appropriate ſituations, and now bound in the limits of two windows, will never make amends to, or ſatisfy the eager attention of, the curious traveller, for the loſs of the aforeſaid porch, which, from its dangerous ſtate, ſo fearfully indicates a ſpeedy downfall.

Can I, who am devoted to the arts, ſuppoſe myſelf qualified for entering on the practice of the law, to reap its emoluments, and to enjoy its honours? Thus a ſtudent in this learned profeſſion may ſay, alſo, on his part, or think [which is moſt probable], Can I profit, or turn to account, thoſe ſmatterings which are to be picked up from among painters, draughtſmen, and engravers? I, the Architect, am warned to remain true to my calling; therefore, I declare, I am ſo adviſed. How anſwers my Man of Law? "Sir, Sir, as I can, upon occaſion, direct the purſuits of the great and learned, I can alſo direct the pencil, and the graver; and, ſtill farther, can direct the removal of any hiſtoric relicks in our churches, as has been done at Cirenceſter, or elſewhere, whoever may have been the improvers, in order to farther the new ſyſtem of church arrangement; of more importance to general information than humouring the fancies of *ſome* Antiquaries, in attending to a "pack of old walls," ſuch as mark the South porch of Cirenceſter church, or elſewhere, as aforeſaid. Henceforth I ſhall follow the dictates of that univerſal genius with which Nature has bleſſed me."—I cry your mercy, good Mr. Director. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 4.

YOUR correſpondent P. P. begs leave to aſſure Athanicus, p. 702, that no perſon has a greater reſpect for the

the character or profeſſion of the Eſtabliſhed Clergy—when they themſelves have that reſpect for it; which he thinks a devotedneſs to "rural ſports," ſo as to qualify a perſon to write a ſcientific treatiſe on it, does not argue, nor is it compatible with the *decorum* and *occupation* which ſhould attach to both.

A FRIEND TO THE CLERGY.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

THE late *Richard Arderne*, eſq of Harden, and of Stockport, in Cheſhire, (grandfather of the preſent John Arden, eſq. of Aſhley, and of Lord Alvanley), had two ſons and four daughters. The daughters uſed the ſurname as ſpelled by their father, except the youngeſt, Mary, who died about 12 years ſince, and who altered it, a few years before ſhe died, to Arden. Whether John Arden, eſq. (father of the preſent John A. Earl and Lord Alvanley) ever wrote his name Arderne, perhaps ſome of your correſpondents can inform the publick. He ſerved the office of ſheriff for Cheſhire about 30 years ſince; and it would be agreeable to know the reaſon of the name being altered, as alſo the old name of the eſtate. The old family-name was, I believe, *Arden*, then *Arderne*, then (and now is) *Arden*.

RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

I FEAR *no part* of Leiceſter abbey is ſtanding, I mean *original* part, the materials having been applied to build a manſion for the *Cavendiſh* family, the foundation of whoſe fortune was laid by the Cardinal, of whom no traces can now be found in the long-loſt chapel.—The agreement between the Duke of York and the maſon, for building Fotheringay collegiate church, is *printed* in Bibl. Top. Brit. vol. XL. p. 88.

Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 6.

AS there is nothing new under the ſun, and faſhions revolve like the planets, will any of your Antiquarian readers inform you, if the *Corſets* of our modern belles are the ſame as were worn by their predeceſſors 500 years ago, when the Dauphineſs and her ſuite wore long corſets with trains, "corſetæ longæ cum caudis?" The men alſo wore corſets both of *iron* and other materials.

G. G. G.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FOR THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS, &c. IN ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

*** Thoſe printed in *Italics* were not in the laſt Parliament, Thoſe marked thus (*) are new *for the reſpective Places*. All the reſt are re-elected. The figure after the name ſhews in how many Parliaments the Member has ſerved. Thoſe marked (¶) are returned for more than one place.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ABINGDON. Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe 1

Agmondeſham. T. D. T. Drake 2, C. D. Gerrard 1

Alban's, St. Hon. J. W. Grimſtone, W. S. Poyntz 1

Aldborough, Suffolk. Sir J. Aubry, bart. 7, *J. M'Mahon*

Aldborough, Yorkſhire. Chas. Duncombe, jun. 1, *John Sullivan*

Andover. T. Aſheton Smith 1, *Hon. N. Fellowes*

Angleſea. Hon. Arthur Paget 2

Appleby. John Courtenay 5, *Philip Francis*

Arundel. *Lord Andover, John Atkins*

Aſhburton. *Sir Hugh Inglis*, Walter Palk 1

Aylesbury. *James Dupre 1, *Robert Bent*

Banbury. Dudley North 6

Barnſtaple. *W. Devaynes 1, *Sir Edward Pellew*

Bath. Lord John Thynne 1, J. Palmer 1

Beaumaris. Lord Newborough 1

Bedfordſhire. Hon. H. A. St. John 5, J. Osborne 2

Bedford Town. Samuel Whitbread 2, *W. Lee Antoine*

Bedwin. Sir R. Buxton 1, *Nath. Holland*

Beeralſton. Lord Louvaine 1, Col. W. Mulford 1

Berkſhire Geo. Vanſittart 4, C. Dundas 2

Berwick. *Thomas Hall*, *John Fordyce 1

Beverley. *John Wharton*, N C. Burton 1

Bewdley Miles Peter Andrews 1

Biſhop's Caſtle. William Clive 6, *John Robinſon*

Blechingly. *James Milnes, John Bency Walſh*

Bodwyn. *C. S. Lefevre 1, ¶*J. Dupre Porcher*

Boroughbridge Hon. J. Scott 4, *E. B. Portman*

Boſſiney. *J. H. Addington 2, J. A. S. Wortley 1

Boſton. *W. A. Maddocks*, Tho. Fydell 2

Brackley. John W. Egerton 6, Samuel Haynes 4

Brumber. *G Sutton 2, *Henry Joddrell 1

Brecon County. Sir Chas. Gould Morgan 6

Brecon Town. Sir Robert Salisbury 1

Bridgnorth. John Whitmore 2, Iſaac Hawkins Browne 6

Bridgewater,

Bridgwater. George Pocock 1, Jeffrey Allen 1
Bridport. *Sir E. Nepean 1, Geo. Barclay 2
Briſtol. R. Hon. C. Bragge 2, *Evan Baillie*
Buckinghamſhire. Marquis Tichfield 2, Earl Temple 1
Buckingham Town Rt. Hon. T. Grenville 2, *Lord W. A. Proby*
Callington. J. Inglet Fortescue 1, P. Orchard 4
Calne. *Lord Henry Petty*, J. Jekyll 4
Cambridgeſhire. *Lord C. Manners*, Rt. Hon. C. York 2
Cambridge Univerſity. Rt. Hon. W. Pitt 5, Earl Euſton 3
Cambridge Town. Hon. E. Finch 4, Robert Manners 4
Camelford. *Robt Adair 1, *J. Fonblanque*
Canterbury. Hon. George Watſon 1, *John Baker*
Cardiff *Lord W Stewart*
Cardiganſhire Thomas Jones 2
Cardigan Town. Hon. John Vaughan 1
Carliſle. J. C. Curwen 2, *W. S. Stanhope 1
Carmarthenſhire *Hamlyn Williams*
Carmarthen Town John Geo. Phillips 1
Carnarvonſhire Sir Robert Williams 1
Carnarvon Town. Hon. Edward Paget 1
Caſtle Riſing. *P. J. Theluſſon 2, C. Cheſter 2
Cheſhire. T. Cholmondely 1, *W. Egerton 2
Cheſter. Lord Belgrave† 4, T. Groſvenor 2
Chicheſter. Rt. Hon. T. Steele 5, G. W. Thomas 4
Chippenham *Charles Brooke*, Jas. Dawkins 4
Chriſtchurch. Rt. Hon. G. Roſe 3, *W. Sturges 1
Cirencester. Sir R. Preſton 2, M. H. Beach 2
Clitheroe *Hon. John Caſt*, Hon. R. Curzon 1
Cockermouth. *Robert Ward*, *James Graham*
Colcheſter. *J. Denniſon 1, R. Thornton 4
Corfe Caſtle H. Banks 5, N. Bond 5
Cornwall County. Sir W. Lemon 7, Francis Gregor 2
Coventry. N. Jefferys 1, *W. F. Barlow*
Cricklade T. Eſtcourt , Lord Porcheſter 2
Cumberland. Sir Henry Fletcher 7, J. Lowther 1
Dartmouth E. Baſtard 5, *A. H. Holdſworth*
Denbighſhire. Sir W. W. Wynne 2
Denbigh Town *Hon. F. Weſt*
Derbyſhire. Lord G. Cavendiſh 6, E. M. Mundy 4
Derby Town. Hon. G. Walpole 2, E. Coke 5
Devizes. Rt. Hon. H. Addington 4, J. Smith 1
Devonſhire. Sir Lawrence Palk 4, J. P. Baſtard 5
Dorſetſhire. W. M. Pitt 5, F. J. Brown 4
Dorcheſter. Francis Fane 2, C. Aſhley 2
Dover. J. Trevanion 6, *J. Spencer Smith*
Downton. Hon. E. Bouverie 2, *Hon. John Ward*
Droitwich Sir E. Winnington 5, Hon. A. Foley 6
Dunwich. Lord Huntingfield 3, S. Barne 4
Durham County. Sir R. Milbanke 1, R. Burdon 2
Durham City. R. J. Lambton 1, *Richard Wharton*
Eaſt Looe. John Buller 1, *Edw. Buller*
Edmond's Bury St. Lord Hervey 1, *Lord C. Fitzroy*
Eſſex. John Bullock 6, *Eliab Harvey*
Eveſham. C. Theluſſon 1, *Crawford Bruce*
Exeter. Sir C. Bamfylde 1, *James Buller*
Eye. Hon. W. Cornwallis 5, J. Cornwallis 1
Flintſhire. Sir Thomas Moſtyn 1
Flint Town Watkin Williams 6
Fowey *Reginald Pole Carew* E. Golding 1
Gatton. *Mark Wood 2, *Jas Daſhwood*
Germain's, St *Lord Binning*, *James Langham*
Glamorganſhire. Thomas Windham 4
Glouceſterſhire. Hon. G. Berkley 5, Marquis of Worceſter 1
Glouceſter City. John Pitt 4, H. Howard 2
Grampound. Sir C. Hawkins 1, *R. Hobhouſe
Grantham. *Sir W. E. Welby*, *T. Thornton*
Great Grimſby. Ayſcoughe Boucherett 1, *John H. Loft*
Grinſtead (Eaſt). *Sir H. Strachey 2, *Daniel Giles*
Guildford. Lord Cranley 6, Hon. J. C. Norton 1
Hampſhire. Sir W. Heathcote 2, W. Chute 2
Harwich. John Robinſon 5, *Tho. Myers*
Haſlemere. George Wood 1, *R. Penn 1
Haſtings. *Lord Glenbervie 2, *G. W. Gunning 1
Haverford Weſt Lord Kenſington
Helſton *Lord Fitzharris*, *John Penn*
Herefordſhire. *Sir George Cornewall*, *J. G. Cotterell*
Hereford City. John Scudamore 1, T. P. Symonds 1
Hertfordſhire. Wm. Plumer 8, *Hon. P. Lamb*
Hertford Town. *Hon. G. S. Cowper*, N. Calvert 3
Heyden. C. A. Saville 1, *G. Johnſtone 1
Heyteſbury. *Lord Kirkwall*, *Rt. Hon. C. Abbot 2
Higham Ferrars. *F. Ferrard Foljambe*
Hindon. *Thomas Wallace* *James Peachy*
Honiton G. Shum 1, *Sir J. Honywood 1
Horſham. *Patrick Roſs*, *Edward Hilliard*
Huntingdonſhire. Lord Hinchinbrook 2, Lord Montagu 1

† Lord Belgrave, ſince his election, has become a Peer of the Realm, by the death of his father the Earl of Groſvenor. On the meeting of Parliament, a new election for the city of Cheſter will of courſe take place.

Huntingdon Town. J. Calvert 2, W. H. Fellows 4
Hythe. Matthew White, Thomas Godfrey
Ilchester. William Hunter, Thomas Plummer
Ipswich. C. A. Crickett 4, Sir A. Hammond 1
Ives, St. Wm. Praed 5, *Jonathan Raine*
Kent. *Filmer Honeywood*, Sir W. Geary 1
King's Lynn. Sir M. B. Foulkes 2, Hon. Horatio Walpole 5
Kingston upon-Hull. Samuel Thornton 4, *John Staniforth*
Knaresborough. Lord J. Townshend 4, James Hare 5
Lancashire. T. Stanley 6, J. Blackburne 4
Lancaster Town. Marq. Douglas, J. Dent 2
Launceston. James Brogden 1, *R. H. A. Bennet*
Leicestershire. Sir E. C. Hartopp 1, G. A. L. Keck 2
Leicester Town. S. Smith 4, T. Babington 1
Leominster. *John Lubbock 1, *Hon. C. Kinnaird*
Lifeard. Hon. J. Elliot 5, *Hon. W. Elliot 2
Linlithgow. H. Sloane 2, *W. Dickinson, jun. 1
Lewes. Lord Fra. Osborne 1, *H. Shelley*
Lincolnshire. Sir G. Heathcote 1, *C. Chaplin*
Lincoln City. R. Ellison 1, H. Sibthorp 1
Lichfield Sir J. Wrottesley 1, T. Anson 4
Liverpool. Gen. Tarleton 2, Gen. Gascoyne 1
London. H. C. Combe 1, *Charles Price*, W. Curtis 2, Sir J. Anderson 2
Ludlow. Hon. R. Clive 2, R. Payne Knight 5
Luggershall. Earl of Dalkeith 2, T. Everett 1
Lyme Regis. Hon. T. Fane 4, Hon. H. Fane 7
Lymington. Wm. Manning 2, Gen. H. Burrard-Neale 2
Maidstone. Sir M. Bloxham 4, *John H. Durand*
Maldon. J. H. Strutt 2, C. Callis Western 2
Malmsbury. Claude Scott, Samuel Scott
Malton. B. Cooke 1, Hon. C. L. Dundas 1
Marlborough. Lord Bruce 1, *James Leigh*
Marlow. T. Williams 1, Owen Williams 1
Maws, St. *Rt. H. W. Windam 4, Sir W. Young 4
Michael, St. R. Dallas, R. Sharpe Ainslie
Merionethshire. Sir R. Williams Vaughan 2
Midhurst. George Smith 1, *Samuel Smith*
Middlesex. G. Byng 2, *Sir F. Burdett 1
Milburne Port. Lord Paget 2, *H. Leycester*
Minehead. J. F. Luttrell 6, *J. Patterson*
Monmouthshire. Gen. J. Rooke 4, C. Morgan 1
Monmouth Town. *Lord Chs. Somerset 1
Montgomeryshire. C. W. Williams Wynne 1
Montgomery Town. Whitshed Keene 7
Morpeth Lord Morpeth 2, *Wm. Ord*
Newark. Adm. Sir C. M. Pole, *T. M. Sutton 5
Newcastle-under-Lyne. E. W. Boothe 2, *Sir Robert Lawley*
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Sir R. Ridley 7, C. Brandling 4
Newport, Cornwall. J. Richardson 1, W. Northey 1
Newport, Hants. *J. Blackburn 1, *R. Gervas Kerr*
Newton, Lancashire. T. Brooke 4, Peter Patten 1
Newton, Hants, Sir R. Barclay, C. Chapman
Norfolk. T. W. Coke 4, Sir J. Astley 1
Northallerton, H. Pierse 6, Hon. E. Lascelles 2
Northamptonshire. F. Dickins 4, W. R. Cartwright 1
Northampton Town. Hon. S. Percival 2, Hon. E. Bouverie 2
Northumberland. Hon. C. Grey 4, Col. T. R. Beaumont 2
Norwich. J. Fellows, *Wm. Smith 4
Nottinghamshire. Lord W. Bentinck 1, Hon. E. Pierrpoint 1
Nottingham Town. Sir J. B. Warren 1, *J. Birch*
Oakhampton. J. Strange 1, *H Holland, jun.*
Oxford. Lord R. Seymour Conway 2, *J. Trail*
Oxfordshire. Lord F. A. Spencer 1, J. Fane 1
Oxford City. Atkins Wright, F. Burton 5
Oxford University. Sir W. Dolben 6, Right Hon. Sir W. Scott 2
Pembrokeshire. Lord Milford 4
Pembroke Town. Hugh Barlow 6
Penryn. Sir S. Luthington 2, *Sir J. Nicholl*
Peterborough. Dr. F. Lawrence 1, *W. Elliott 1
Petersfield. H. Jolliffe 1, *Mr. Serj. W. Best*
Plymouth. Sir W. Elford 1, *P. Langmead*
Plympton. *E. Goulding 1, ¶P. Metcalfe 2
Pontefract. J. Smyth 5, *R. Benyon*
Poole. John Jeffery 1, George Garland
Portsmouth. Hon. T. Erskine 2, Capt. J. Markham 1
Preston. Lord Stanley 1, *J. Horrocks*
Queensborough. J. Prinsep, G. P. Moore
Radnor County. Walter Wilkins 1
Radnor Town. Richard Price 1
Reading. F. Annesley 6, *C. S. Lefevre 1
Retford (East). R. Cranford, J. Jaffray
Richmond, Yorkshire. Hon. G. H. L. Dundas, A. Shakespeare 1
Ripon. Sir Jas. Graham 1, J. Heathcote 1
Rochester. Sir W. Sidney Smith, Jas. Hulke
Romney, New. J. W. Willett 1, *Manasseh Lopez*
Rutlandshire. Noel Noel, Lord Carberry
Rye. Rt. Hon. Lord Hawkesbury 2, *T. D. Lamb*
Ryegate. Hon. J. S. Yorke 2, Hon. J. S. Cocks 5
Salop County. Sir R. Hill 5, J. K. Powell 4
Saltash. Matthew Russell, Robert Deverell
Sandwich. Sir P. Stevens 9, Sir Horace Mann 2
Sarum (New). Wm. Hussey 8, *Lord Folkstone 1

Savage

Sarum (Old). N. Vanſittart 1, *H. Alexander
Scarborough. Hon. E. Phipps 2, *Lord R. Manners*
Seaford. C. Roſe Ellis 2, *R. J. Sullivan*
Shaftesbury. E. Loveden Loveden, *Rt. Hurſt*
Shoreham. Sir Cecil Biſhopp 1, *T. Shelly*
Shrewſbury. Sir Wm. Pulteney 7, Hon. W. Hill 1
Somerſetſhire. W. G. Langſton 2, Wm. Dickenſon 1
Southampton Town. G. H. Roſe 2, J. Amyatt 6
Southwark. H. Thornton 5, G. Tierney 1
Staffordſhire. Lord G. L. Gower 2, Sir E. Littleton 4
Stafford Town. R. B. Sheridan 5, Hon. E. Monckton 5
Stamford. Gen. J. Leland 1, Lieut.-Gen. A. Bertie 1
Steyning. J. Martin Lloyd 1, *Robert Hurſt*
Stockbridge. *J. F. Barham*, Col. G. Porter 1
Sudbury. *Sir J. Cox Hippeſley, J. Pytches*
Suffolk. Lord Brome 1, Sir T. C. Bunbury 7
Surrey. Ld. W. Ruſſel 4, Sir J. Frederick 2
Suſſex. Gen. C. Lennox 2, John Fuller 1
Tamworth. Sir Rob. Peele 2, *Gen. W. Loftus 1
Taviſtock. Lord R. Spencer 1, Gen. Fitzpatrick 7
Taunton. Wm. Morland 1, J. Hammett 5
Tewkeſbury. Jas. Martin 6, Chriſtopher Codrington 1
Thetford. John Harriſon 2, *Thomas Creevy*
Thirſke. Sir G. P. Turnar 4, *W. Frankland*
Tiverton. Rt. Hon. D. Ryder 4, Hon. R. Ryder 2
Totneſs. *W. Adams 1, *J. Berkeley Burland*
Tregony. *Marquis of Blandford, C. Cocketell*
Truro. Leveſon Gower 1, J. Lemon 1
Wallingford. Sir F. Sykes 5, *W. L. Hughes*
Wareham. John Calcraft 1, *A. Strahan 1
Warwickſhire. Sir G. A. W. Shuckburgh Evelyn 5, *Dugdale Stratford Dugdale*
Warwick Town. *Charles Mills, Lord Brooke*
Wells. C. Tudway 2, C. W. Taylor 1
Wendover. *Rt. Hon. C. Long 4, *Hon. J. Smith*
Wenlock. C. Forreſter 2, Hon. J. Simpſon 2
Weobly. Lord G. Thynne 2, *J. F. Thomas*
Weſtbury. *W. Baldwin*, *C. Smith 1
Weſt Loot. *James Buller, Thomas Smith*
Weſtminſter. Hon. C. J. Fox 7, Lord Gardner 1
Weſtmorland. Sir M. Le Fleming 6, J. Lowther 6
Weymouth and Melcomb Regis. Sir J. Pulteney 4, G. Steward 2, W. Garthſhore 1, *C. Adams*
Whitechurch. W. Townſhend 1, W. Broderick 1
Wigan. *R. Holt Leigh, John Hodſon*
Wilton. V. Fitzwilliam 4, Hon. J. Spencer 3
Wiltſhire. A. Goddard 7, H. P. Wyndham 2
Winchelſea. *Robert Ladbrooke, Will. Muſſat*
Wincheſter. Sir R. Gamon 4, *Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay 1
Windſor. *J. Williams*, Hon. R. F. Greville 1
Woodſtock. Sir H. Dafhwood 4, *C. Abbot 2
Worceſterſhire. E. Foley 7, W. Lygon 6
Worceſter City. A. Roberts 1, *J. Scott*
Wootton Baſſet. *Hon. H. St. John, R. Williams, jun.*
Wycombe (Chipping). Sir J. Dafhwood 1, *Sir F. Baring 2
Yarmouth, Norfolk. *Sir T. Trowbridge, T. Jarvis*
Yarmouth, Hants. J. C. Jervoiſe 6, *J. P. Murray*
Yorkſhire. W. Wilberforce 5, H. Lafcelles 2
York City. Sir W. Milner 2, *L. Dundas 2

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenſhire. James Ferguſon 4
Aberdeen, Aberbrothick, Montroſe, Brechin, and Inverbervie. *James Farquhar*
Ayrſhire. Col. Wm. Fullarton 1
Argyleſhire. Lord J. D. E. H. Campbell 1
Banffſhire. Right Hon. Sir W. Grant 2
Berwickſhire. George Baillie 1
Buteſhire and Caithneſs. *Sir John Sinclair 2
Clackmananſhire and Kinroſs. *W. Douglas M'Lean Clephane*
Crail, Kilrenny, Anſtruther-Eaſter, Pittenween, and Anſtruther-Weſter. Gen. Alexander Campbell 2
Culroſs, Dumfermling, Innerkeithing, Queen Ferry, and Stirling. *Sir John Henderſon, Alex. Cochran* ‡
Cupar, Perth, Dundee, St. Andrew, & Forfar. David Scott 2
Dumbartonſhire. James Colquhoun, jun. 1
Dumbarton, Rutherglen, Glaſgow, and Renfrew. *Alexander Houſton*
Dumfrieſhire. Sir Robert Lawrie 6
Dumfries, Sanquhar, Kircudbright, Lochmaben, and Annan. Hon. C. Hope 2¶
Edinburghſhire. Robert Dundas 1
Edinburgh City. Right Hon. H. Dundas 6
Elginſhire. James Brodie 1
Fifeſhire. Sir William Erſkine 1
Forfarſhire. Sir David Carnegie 1
Haddingtonſhire. Hon. Col. C. Hope 1¶
Inverneſſhire. *Charles Grant*
Inverneſs, Nairn, Forres, and Fortroſe. *A. P. Cumming Gordon*
Irvine, Air, Rathſay, Inverary, and Campbelltown. John Campbell 2
Kincardineſhire. Sir John Stuart 1
Kintore, Bamff, Cullen, Elgin, and Inverurie. *Col. Francis W. Grant*

‡ The Dumfermling diſtrict of Burghs having been conteſted by Sir John Henderſon and Capt. Cochrane, and a diſpute ariſing reſpecting the legality of certain Votes, both candidates were returned by the Sheriff Depute. The final deciſion reſts with the Houſe of Commons.

Kircudbright

Kirkudbright Stewartry. Patrick Heron 2
Kirkwall Tain Dingwall, Dornoch, and Wick *John Charles Villiers 5
Kinghorn, Kirkaldy, Brunt Island, and Dysart Sir J. St. Clair Erskine 5
Lanarkshire. *Lord A. Hamilton*
Lauder, Haddington, Dunbar, North Berwick, and Jedburgh. *Hon. Thomas Maitland 2
Linlithgowshire. Hon. Cha Alex. Hope 1
Nairnshire and Cromarty. *Gen. A. Mackenzie*
Orkney and Shetland. Capt. Robert Honyman 1
Perthshire. Col. Thomas Graham 2
Renfrewshire. *William M'Dowall 2
Rossshire. Sir Charles Ross 4
Roxburyshire. Sir George Douglas 4
Selkirkshire. *John Rutherford*
Selkirk, Lanark, Peebles, and Linlithgow. *Col. William Dickson*
Stirlingshire. *Capt. Charles Elphinstone*
Stranraver, Wigtown, Whitehorn, and New Galloway. *Spalding Gordon*
Sutherlandshire. *Right Hon. W. Dundas 2
Tweedaleshire. James Montgomery 1
Wigtownshire. *Andrew M'Dowall*

IRELAND.

Antrim County. *Hon. John O'Neil*, E. A. M'Naghten
Armagh County. Hon. A. Acheson, *Hon. H. Caulfield*
Armagh Town Patrick Duigenan
Athlone. William Handcock
Bandon Bridge. Sir Broderick Chinery
Belfast. Edward May
Carrickfergus. *Lord Spencer Chichester*
Cashel. Right Hon. W. Wickham
Carlow County. *D. Latouche, G. O. Bagenal*
Carlow Town. *C. Montague Ormsby*
Cavan County. N. Sneyd, F. Saunderson
Clare County. *Sir E. O'Brian*, Hon. F. N. Burton
Clonmell. William Bagwell
Cork County. Lord Boyle, R. H. Fitzgerald
Cork City. M. Longfield, Hon. C. H. Hutchinson
Coleraine. *Walter Jones*
Donegal County. Lord Sudley, *Sir James Stewart*
Down County. Lord Castlereagh, F. Savage
Downpatrick. *Counsellor Hayborne*
Drogheda. Edward Hardman
Dublin County. H. Hamilton, Frederick J. Falkener
Dublin City. J. C. Beresford, *J. Latouche
Dublin College. Hon. George Knox
Dundalk. *Richard Archdall*
Dungarvon. Hon. John Knox
Dungarvon. *William Green*
Envis. *James Fitzgerald*
Enniskillen. Hon. A. Cole Hamilton
Fermanagh County. Lord Cole, Mervyn Archdall
Galway County. Hon. R. Trench, Richard Martin
Galway Town. J. Brabazon Ponsonby
Kerry County. M. Fitzgerald, J. Crosbie
Kildare County. *Lord Robert Fitzgerald, Robert Latouche*
Kilkenny County. Right Hon. W. B. Ponsonby, Hon J. Butler
Kilkenny City. *Hon. Charles Butler*
King's County. Sir Lawrence Parsons, *Thomas Bernard*
Kinsale. *James C. Rowley
Leitrim County. Lord Clements, *P. Latouche, jun.*
Limerick County. *C. S. Oliver*, W. Odell
Limerick City. Charles Vereker
Lisburne. *Earl of Yarmouth
Londonderry County. *Lord G. Beresford*, Hon. C. T. Stewart
Londonderry City. Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill
Longford County. *Hon. T. Newcomen*, Sir T. Featherstone
Lough County. Right Hon. J. Foster, W. C. Fortescue
Mallow. *Denham Jephson*
Mayo County. Hon. H. A. Dillon, Hon. D. Browne
Meath County. Sir Marcus Somerville, *T. Bligh*
Monaghan County. R. Dawson, C. P. Leslie
Newry. Right Hon. Isaac Corry
Portarlington. *Henry Parnell*
Queen's County. *Hon. W. W. Pole, Sir Eyre Coote*
Roscommon County. *Hon. Edward King*, Arthur French
Ross (New). *Charles Tottenham, jun.*
Sligo County. Ch. O'Hara, J. E. Cowper
Sligo Town. Owen Wynne
Tipperary County. Lord F. Mathew, John Bagwell
Tralee. Right Hon. George Canning
Tyrone County. Jas. Stewart, Right Hon. J. Stewart
Waterford County. Right Hon. J. Beresford, *Edward Lee
Waterford City. Wm. Congreve Alcock
Westmeath County. G. Hume Rochfort, William Smith
Wexford County. Lord Loftus, Abel Ram
Wexford Town. *R. N. Furness*
Wicklow County. W. H. Hume, George Ponsonby
Youghall. John Keane.

SIXTEEN PEERS FOR SCOTLAND.

Marquis of Tweedale,	Earl of Balcarras,
Earl of Eglinton,	Earl of Aboyne,
Earl of Caffillis,	Earl of Breadalbane,
Earl of Strathmore,	Earl of Stair,
Earl of Dumfries,	Earl of Glasgow,
Earl of Elgin,	Lord Cathcart,
Earl of Dalhousie,	Lord Somerville,
Earl of Northesk,	Lord Napier.

FOUR IRISH BISHOPS.

Archbishop of Cashel,	Bishop of Downe,
Bishop of Elphin,	Bishop of Leighlin.

169. *Voyage de la baſſe & de la haute* Egypte, *pendant les Campagnes de* Bonaparte. *Par* Vivant Denon.

THIS is the great work of which we gave the Proſpectus vol. LXXI. p. 928. Under what advantages and diſadvantages it has been executed will appear after the attentive peruſal we intend to give it. The dedication is couched in ſix lines:

"To Bonaparte.

"To join the luſtre of your name with the ſplendid monuments of Egypt is to unite the ſeries of glorious events in our time with the fabulous times of Hiſtory; to re-animate the aſhes of Seſoſtris and Mendes, like you the Conquerors, like you the Benefactors, of Mankind. Europe, when ſhe learns that I accompanied you in one of the moſt memorable of your expeditions, will receive my work with eagerneſs. I have neglected nothing to render it worthy of the Hero to whom I wiſh to offer it. Vivant Denon."

The diſcourſe, drawn up to be read to the Inſtitute at Cairo on his return from Upper Egypt, ſerves as a preface to this work. We ſhall trace the traveller in his route, and hear what progreſs he reports of the interior of a country which, from Herodotus to himſelf, no traveller had enjoyed ſo much leiſure to ſurvey, all others having never loſt ſight of their boats on the Nile, and going ſhort diſtances from its banks for a few hours. (p. 107.) Yet, by the time the French got to Siouth, they experienced the ſame riſks and roguery (p. 126), beſides the alarms of war.

He left Marſeilles the 24th Floreal, 1798, with Bonaparte and the whole fleet. We ſhall not ſtop with it on the coaſts of Italy, Sardinia, Sicily, or Malta, by which time it preſented the appearance of "a great *Avalanche*, gathering ſnow in its fall, and threatening to ſweep all before it." They ſtopped ſome time at Malta; "French and Malteſe equally ſurprized to find themſelves on the ſame ground. With the former it was the effect of enthuſiaſm; with the latter, of ſtupefaction." Our traveller determines this iſland to belong to *Africa*, from the *moral* character, the colour, and the language, of the natives. The ſoldiers, heated by the ſun and wine, had ſo terrified the inhabitants, that they ſhut up their ſhops, and concealed their wives. Bonaparte left a garriſon of 4000 men in Valetta. The tower of the Arabs, 5 leagues from Alexandria, was the firſt land they made in Egypt. The Engliſh fleet had ſpread the alarm. The French had a difficult landing, and met with reſiſtance in the ſiege of Alexandria; they poſſeſſed themſelves of it with great ſlaughter, and found it had been moſt faithfully deſcribed by Volney. Of the age of Pompey's pillar our traveller entertains doubts; he thinks the pillar of a different time from the capital and pedeſtal, which laſt has been kept up by two fragments of an obeliſk of *white marble*, the only one of that material he ſaw in Egypt. The city-walls are made up of broken pillars; and the Turks have introduced bricks, maſſes of chalk, planks, and boards, and formed the frames and lintels of the gates of granite pillars unaltered. Cleopatra's obeliſks have been brought from Memphis, and might be conveyed to France preferably to Pompey's pillar, which is but a ſhaft ſomewhat larger than common*. The baths made by the Arabs and Saracens have an under-pinning of pillars, as the buildings are adorned with Doric friezes, remains of the palace of the Ptolemies. In an octagon temple, or perhaps tomb of a ſheik, in the court of the church of St. Athanaſia, is a ſarcophagus covered with hieroglyphicks within and without, of which he could only draw the outline, which exactly reſembles the Roman ones found in England, rounded at the head 7 feet 7 inches in the clear, by 2 feet 6 inches†. Near the moſque ſtand three pillars, unnoticed by any traveller, and, by the intervals, probably not in their original places. Bonaparte would not allow his troops to remain in Alexandria, but encamped them in the deſart. Kleber's diviſion, marching to Roſetta to protect the flotilla, loſt ſeveral good officers. The French early found what *contemptible* enemies the *Mamelouks* were, though they diſputed Upper Egypt with them; but they were very ill-prepared to reſiſt hunger, thirſt, and heat. *Roſetta* preſents no antient monument of conſequence.

"The 14th of Fructidor, in the morning, we were maſters of Egypt, Corfou, Malta: 23 veſſels of the line

* Lord Cavan's deſign of tranſporting to England that which had long fallen down has failed.

† Two ſuch are now in the court of the Britiſh Muſeum.

made

made this poſſeſſion contiguous to France, and formed but one empire. Numerous fleets of England cruized in the Mediterranean, victualled with difficulty, and at immenſe expence. Bonaparte, feeling all the advantages of this poſition, in order to preſerve it, propoſed that our fleet ſhould enter the port of Alexandria. He had promiſed 2000 ſequins to the perſon that could effect this. It was ſaid certain captains of merchant-ſhips had found a paſſage in the old port; but the evil genius of France adviſed and perſuaded the admiral to fix on Aboukir, and thus, in one day, changed the conſequence of a long train of ſucceſs. The 14th, in the afternoon, chance had brought us to the convent of Abou Mandour, at the end of a pretty walk, on the river-ſide, from Roſetta. When we came to the tower that commands the monaſtery, we diſcovered 20 ſail, which were no ſooner arrived than they made ready and began the attack. The firſt report of cannon was heard at 5 o'clock; the ſmoke ſoon hid from us the movements of the two fleets; but at night we could diſtinguiſh a little better, though without being able to ſatisfy ourſelves what was going forward. The riſk we run of being carried off by the ſmalleſt party of Bedouin Arabs did not leſſen our attention to ſo intereſting an event. The rolling and terrible fire, which was perpetual, left no reaſon to doubt that the battle was terrible, and ſupported with equal obſtinacy. On our return to Roſetta we got on the roofs of our houſes; about 10 a great light pointed out a fire; ſome minutes after, a terrible exploſion was followed by profound ſilence: we had ſeen a firing from left to right on the object on fire, and concluded it muſt be our people who had occaſioned the fires, and that the ſilence which ſucceeded was the retreat of the Engliſh, who alone could continue or ceaſe the battle, as they alone were maſters of the ſpace. At 11 a ſlow firing re-commenced; at midnight the battle was renewed; it ceaſed at 2 in the morning. At day-break I was at the advanced poſts; and, 10 minutes after, the cannonade began again. At 9 another ſhip blew up; at 10, four veſſels, the only ones which had not received damage, and which we knew to be French, croſſed the field of battle in full ſail, ſeemingly maſters of it, being neither followed nor attacked by any thing. I paſſed my time on Abou Mandour tower, detached from Alexandria. By my glaſs I had drawn the diſaſters, to ſatisfy myſelf if any change happened next day. We ſeemed now to be ſeparated from the mother country till the peace. But we heard next day that the Engliſh fleet had doubled our line, which had not been ſufficiently drawn up againſt the iſland which was to have defended it; that the enemy taking our ſhips, one after another, by a double line, made one half of the fleet ſpectators of the deſtruction of the other; that it was the Orient that blew up at 10 o'clock, and the Hercules next day; that the captains of the men of war William Tell and the Genereux, and of the frigates Diana and Juno, ſeeing the reſt in the enemy's power, took the opportunity of the interval to bear away. We learnt too that the 14th Fructidor had broken the fine whole of our forces and of our glory; that the deſtruction of our fleet had reſtored to the enemy the empire of the Mediterranean, an empire which was forced from them by the unheard-of ſucceſs of our land forces, and which the bare exiſtence of our ſhips would have kept for us." (p. 46—48.) — "After the loſs of our fleet, the troops at Roſetta were diſtributed in little garriſons in the caſtles and batteries, and to protect the caravan eſtabliſhed between Alexandria and Roſetta, by Aboukir and the deſart, againſt the Arabs; ſo that the defence of Roſetta was left to a motley militia, compoſed of travellers, ſpeculators, uſeleſs, uncertain, rambling, irreſolute men, who came from Alexandria or Cairo, corrupted by the campaigns of Italy, and eager to ſhare the ſpoils of Egypt; while the unthinking ſoldiery laughed at the ſailors who had been beaten." (pp. 49—51.) The caravan ſetting out preſented a ſubject for one of the fineſt pictures of Benedetto or Salvator Roſa. After quitting the little hills and palm-trees, they entered, at the cloſe of day, a vaſt deſart, where the horizontal line was only broken by a few ſmall brick monuments, deſigned to prevent the traveller from loſing himſelf, and proceeding to an undetermined diſtance; and in the dark they marched over a cruſt of ſalt, which bound the moving ſand. The light of the moon brought them to the ſea-ſide, covered with the dead bodies. They reached Aboukir by croſſing Lake Madie. In the gates of this

this caſtle he found large maſſes of ſtatuary granite, and an entablature with Doric triglyphs, a coloſſal hand* of a figure probably 36 feet high, the body of a ſphinx, a legleſs ſtatue of Iſis, &c. thrown together to form a pier-head. Theſe and brick foundations are ſuppoſed the ruins of *Canopus*. To keep up the credit of the French, Menou would have the anniverſary feaſt of the birth-day of Mahomet celebrated at Roſetta with diſſonant ſinging and inharmonious muſick. Our traveller traces, in the Copts, the antient Egyptian ſtock, a kind of Nubians, of whom, and of the Arabs and Turks, he has engraved ſeveral intereſting and characteriſtic portraits: the handſomer Jews reſemble the portraits uſually adopted by painters for our Saviour. The young unmarried women of Egypt he compares, in general form, to the Egyptian ſtatues of Iſis. His portrait of a rich merchant's lady, Pl. LXXXIII. expreſſes the melancholy and haughty indolence of her character.

Setting out for Delta, they paſſed through ſeveral places to *Metubis*, the antient *Metelis*, where our traveller had the firſt ſpecimen of its dancing-girls. The principal antiquities hereabout are heaps of brick ruins. The party returned to Roſetta, with few notes, and happy in eſcaping Arabian robbers, who frightened their draughtſman out of his wits. They left it, finally, for Cairo. At Gizeh our author was lodged in Mourat-bey's country-houſe, on velvet cuſhions, in a hall perfumed with orange-flowers, wafted by a Zephyr under arbours of tufted ſycamore trees. "Here are neither the long pompous French allées, nor the winding-walks of Engliſh gardens, where the return for the exerciſe of walking on them is hunger and health. In the Eaſt ſuperfluous exerciſe makes no part of their pleaſure, which conſiſts in repoſing under the thick ſhade of ſycamores, or under tents or moſques, which are made to open at will on cluſters of orange and jaſmine trees, attended by beautiful young female ſlaves, and intoxicated with all the charms of love. If we conſider the object of the conſtruction of the pyramids, the maſs of pride which cauſed them to be undertaken ſeems to exceed that of their phyſical dimenſion; and one knows not which moſt to wonder at, the tyrannic madneſs which dared command the execution, or the ſtupid obedience of the people who lent their hands to ſuch buildings; in ſhort, the view moſt worthy of Humanity, under which one can behold theſe buildings, is, that in raiſing them, men thought to rival Nature in immenſity and eternity; and they have ſucceeded, ſince the mountains in the neighbourhood of theſe monuments of their boldneſs are neither ſo high nor ſo well preſerved as they." (p. 77.) A reflection perfectly worthy a Frenchman!!!

"The head of the ſphinx deſerves to be drawn with the moſt ſcrupulous care, which it never has yet been. Though its proportions are coloſſal, the outlines which are preſerved are as *ſouple* as pure; the expreſſion of the head mild, graceful, and tranquil; the character African; but the mouth with thick lips has a ſoftneſs in the motion, and a fineneſs of execution, truly admirable; it is fleſh and life. When ſuch a monument was executed, Art was certainly at a high degree of perfection. If this head wants what is called *ſtyle*, the ſtraight and ſtrong features which the Greeks have given to their deities, we ſhould not do juſtice to the ſimplicity or to the great and ſoft form of Nature, which are to be admired in this figure. On the whole, its ſize has attracted more admiration than its execution.

Cairo is a populous and ſpacious city, without a good ſtreet or a good monument; the only large ſquare looks like a field: palaces, ſurrounded by walls, darken, rather than adorn, the ſtreets. The inhabitants, of every rank, indolent, or, if they do any work, it ſeems to be more by inſtinct than by invention. The Turks, having exhauſted the ſupply of antient columns, commiſſion the Franks to bring them of all ſizes from Carara. The burying-ground of the Mamelukes, out of Cairo, covered with maſſes of marble and domes, of which a view is given plate XXIII. looks like another city. The houſe of Gen. Caffarelli was plundered, and four of the Committee of the Arts loſt their lives. The moſt populous half of the city was barricadoed, and more than 4000 inhabitants intrenched in a moſque. Our author and his companions were in imminent danger when the artillery from the caſtle made a diverſion: the inhabitants ſubmitted, and even thoſe

in

* Such an one is in the court of the Britiſh Muſeum.

in the mosque, when the cannon advanced against it. The timid Egyptians, who expressed some satisfaction at being rid of the Mamelukes, were excited by the Mufti against their deliverers. But tranquillity was at length restored.

In opening a vault at Saccara, 500 mummies of the Ibis had been found, and our traveller got two. He and his companion Geoffroi dissected one of them, and drew and described every fold, as in plate XCIX. Will not some *curieux* of our own country, F.R.S. or F.A.S. or both, do the like? Every embalmment of these birds differs, either by the liberality of the ministers of the temples, or the priests of the colleges, who kept these birds tame, for the benefit of their destroying the winged serpents that came annually after the retreat of the Nile. Mr. D. doubts the existence of these *serpents*; but why might they not be large flies of the *libella* kind, attracted to the mud? This bird is now so rare in Egypt, that its existence is become almost problematic. Its bones shew it to be of the crane kind *. The comment on the serpent is as curious as it is profane. After describing the various representations of this reptile in sacred and profane history, "so many illustrations have wrought no change in the principle of moderation of this wise animal. He continues to *seek obscurity*; he *avoids shew*; he lifts up his head but half his length. Why then this celebrity? why this worship so unanimously paid to this animal? He has followed the Scripture precept, 'Humble thyself, and thou shalt be exalted.' He has crept on the ground, and he has obtained preferment." (p. 89.) Here our traveller had the mortification to be disappointed in his wish to accompany the caravan to Mount Sinai. Under the protection, therefore, of a company of 300 men, going to collect the *miri*, or territorial tax, and to put horses and buffaloes in requisition, *as the Mamelukes used to do*, he set off for the pyramids of *Sakkarah*, the multitude of which proves that its territory was the antient *Necropolis*. South of Memphis, and the opposite suburb, where are the pyramids of Gizeh, another village of the dead, terminating Memphis on the North, and now giving the measure of its extent. At *Chendaounych* he found a shattered tree, an object of veneration to the superstitious and ignorant people; and here he first found *grass-turf (gazon)* in Egypt. (p. 96.)

"In Egypt, when Nature is in her beauty, she is admirable in spite of all the additions of man, and the objectors to Savary's gay descriptions. She here, unassisted, creates groves of palm-trees, under which unite the orange-tree, the sycamore, the opuntia, the banana, the acacia, and the pomegranate, in groupes, forming a beautiful mixture of foliage and verdure. These groves, when surrounded at distance by fields covered with durra, already ripe, sugar-canes ready to be gathered, corn, flax, and trefoil, as the waters retire; when, in our Winter months, the riches of Spring here announce the abundance of Summer; we must say, with the traveller, that Egypt is most wonderfully organized by Nature, and wants only shaded hills, with streams, a Government that would makes its population industrious, and the absence of the Bedouins, to make it the most beautiful and best of all countries." (p. 103.) Happiness and beauty are, with a Frenchman, comparative!

The lake *Birket al Karoun* is the *Mœris* of Strabo and Ptolemy, and not the canal of *Buthen*, which ends at it; and this lake was no more the work of men's hands than the lake of Geneva.

"Tired with drawing, and thinking myself alone, I gave myself up to all the melancholy that this picture (of the country about *Benuzech*, the antient *Oxyrinchus*) inspired when I perceived Desaix in the same attitude, struck with the same reflections. 'My friend,' said he, 'is not there some error of Nature? Nothing here recovers life. Every thing seems to inspire melancholy or terror. It seems as if Providence, after having fully provided the other three parts of the world, has suddenly failed of one element when she meant to form this, and that, not knowing what to do, she abandoned it without finishing.' "Is it not rather," replied I, "the decrepitude of the part of the world most antiently inhabited? Is it not the abuse of men that has reduced it to this state? In this desart there are valleys and woods petrified; there must then have been rivers and forests; the latter have been destroyed; and

* The plates are wrong referred to. Thus the serpent of the Pl. II. said, p. 88, to be Pl. CX. N° 1. is Pl. CIV. N° 1.

and thenceforth no more dews, fogs, rain, rivers, life, or any thing." (p. 111.)

Antinoe, though of the age of Adrian, our traveller ſuppoſed too modern to afford any antiquities; but he longed to go to *Hermopolis (Achemounain)*, and there he found the firſt monument of antient Egyptian architecture, 4000 years old, exhibited pl. XXXIII. covered with hieroglyphicks, and ſurrounded by immenſe heaps of ruins. (pp. 112, 113.)

Siouth occupies the ſite of *Lycopolis*, without any antiquities, but, on the adjoining mountain, a number of tombs, whoſe inner courts are covered with hieroglyphicks, which it would take years to copy. He found fragments of wrappers, and bones of mummies. Beyond, to the South, were the cells of the hermits of the deſart, who have left on their walls croſſes and inſcriptions, ſuppoſed to be in the Coptic language.

From Siouth they proceeded to *Girgeh*, the capital of Upper Egypt, a modern town, without any thing remarkable. Here they found a Nubian prince, brother to the Sovereign of Darfour, returning from India, and going to join another brother in a caravan of 800 Nubians of Sennaar, with their wives and children, bringing elephants' teeth and gold duſt to Cairo. He ſaid, that from Darfour to Siouth was forty days journey, with ſupply of water only every eight days; and that Tombout was ſix months journey to the South-weſt of his country, on the bank of a river running Weſt; the country was called *Paradiſe*, and the inhabitants were very little and gentle.

"We learnt that there were come from Mecca, by way of Coſſeir, an innumerable troop of light infantry *(fantaſſins)* to join Mourat-bey, and that they were marching to attack us. Our cavalry met a company of them, and put 1000 to the ſword *(ſabré)*; *a leſſon not very fraternal*, but which our poſition perhaps rendered neceſſary. This province, always in a ſtate of revolt, had the reputation of being formidable, and wanted to learn that it was not ſo, when it meaſured itſelf againſt us, who were to conceal our weakneſs from them; perhaps it was proper they ſhould think us as vindictive as clement; perhaps too, *not having time to aſk any queſtions, it was unfortunately neceſſary to puniſh ſeverely thoſe who refuſed to believe that all we did was wholly for their good.*" (p. 127.)—"To relieve the time, we made the Arabs tell us ſtories, for which they retain a great paſſion, and which they do ſlowly, and we had not interpreters to follow or quicken them. Deſaix' extraordinary memory treaſured them all up, and, as he promiſed to repeat them, our traveller wrote none down. Theſe ſtories, if not rich in true and ſentimental details, abound with extraordinary adventures, ſtriking ſituations, produced by paſſions always wrought up, and, though embroiled with the greateſt boldneſs, the ſtory always ends naturally and ſatisfactorily. Such is the merit of the inventor; and the relators vary the narrative with equal intereſt and ſucceſs. They have alſo extemporary poets." (p. 128.)—Deſaix relieved his eyes by the baths of Girgeh. "A man of the law, being queſtioned about thunder, anſwered, that it was well known to be an angel, but ſo little as not to be ſeen in the air; but that he had power to bring the clouds from the Mediterranean to Abyſſinia, and, when the wickedneſs of men was at its height, he uttered his voice of reproach and menace; and, to prove that puniſhment is at his diſpoſal, he juſt opened the door of heaven and out came the lightning; but, the mercy of God being always infinite, his wrath was never ſhewn in any other way in Upper Egypt." (p. 130.) The army had taken up their quarters 20 days at Girgeh, and built ovens, &c. expecting the boats, which at length arrived, and the cavalry returned, after defeating 2000 Arabs and 6000 peaſants on foot. The army had not advanced far on the way to the ſite and ruins of Abydus and the Memnonium, when they fell in with Mourat-bey, who, however, acted the part of Fabius completely, and led them on to *Dandera* (Tentyra), whoſe temples are detailed in pl. XXXVIII. XXXIX. XL. Among theſe ruins "the Egyptians appeared giants" to Deſaix; and "theſe monuments ſo many open books of ſcience, morality, and uſeful arts" (p. 137), where our traveller was bewildered in a choice of ſubjects, and dared not undertake to make drawings of the whole, though he deſpaired of finding any thing more complete or perfect in all Egypt than theſe. Here he was enabled to determine that the hieroglyphicks, executed in three ways, are of

of three ſorts, and perhaps of three æras. The oldeſt only an outline, cut very deep, without relief; the ſecond, which have the leaſt effect, ſimply cut in very low relief; and the third, of a better time, and more perfect in their execution at Tintyra than any where elſe in Egypt, are in relief at bottom of a deep outline *(au fond du contour creusé)*. Acroſs the figures which compoſe the ſubjects are little hieroglyphicks, which ſeem to be only explanations of the ſubjects, and, with ſimplified forms, appear to be a more rapid mode of expreſſion, a kind of *running* hand, if we may apply the term to ſculpture. A fourth kind are purely ornamental, ſuch as we improperly call *Arabeſque*, though adopted by the Greeks and Romans, and revived in the 15th century." (p. 139.) He ſtaid on this ſpot ſcarce a whole day, and here firſt obſerved a crocodile aſleep, 15 or 18 feet long, of a brown colour, and twice fired at without effect, except frightening him into the water, whence he preſently returned. He next day found a dead one, 8 feet long; the under jaw, which alone moves, does not fit the upper, but the throat ſupplies its place, folded up like a purſe, and its elaſticity ſerves for a tongue; the noſtrils and ear-holes cloſe like thoſe of a fiſh; his eyes, cloſe and ſmall, add much to the horror of his appearance. (p. 140.)

At the gigantic phantom of *Thebes* in its ruins, the troops ſtopt of themſelves. The range of double and treble ſepulchral galleries and rooms, hewn out of the rock, ſerve as retreats to numbers of ſavages, who prevented the taking any ſketch of Thebes, but paſſing on a gallop. He afterwards drew more at large a gate charged with hieroglyphicks, near which lay the remains of an overturned Coloſſus, 25 feet broad over the ſhoulders, which would make the whole figure 75 feet. It is thrown on its face, and the head-dreſs broken, ſo that the ſex cannot be determined, or whether it repreſented *Memnon* or *Oſymanduas*. "If the former, *which is moſt probable*, all travellers, for 2000 years, have been deceived in the object of their curioſity, as appears by the inſcription of their names on another Coloſſus, ſhortly to be mentioned." (p. 143.) One foot, well preſerved, lies at a diſtance, eaſily to be carried off. The building within which this ſtatue ſtood may have been a temple, or a palace, or both. "We were drawn into the plain by two large figures, ſitting between which, according to Herodotus and Strabo, and thoſe who have copied them, was that of Oſymanduas, the largeſt of all the Coloſſuſes. The two now ſtanding were thoſe of his mother and ſon, his own being reduced to a ſhapeleſs rock of granite. The two remaining are from 50 to 55 feet in proportion, ſitting with their two hands on their knees; and what remains ſhews that the ſtyle was as ſevere as the poſture is right*. The bas reliefs and little figures that compoſe the ſeat of the Southernmoſt want neither beauty nor delicacy of execution. On the left leg of the Northernmoſt are written, in Greek, the names of the illuſtrious and antient travellers who came hither to hear the ſounds† of the ſtatue of Memnon. We muſt regret that, however the repreſentations of theſe figures, plate XLIV. may exhibit the preſent mutilated ſtate of theſe ſtatues, they are drawn on too ſmall a ſcale, and that thoſe of our countryman, Pococke, to whom the French allow ſome merit, pleaſe us better. But our modern traveller had hardly finiſhed his ſketches, before, finding his companions were gone, he *galloped* after them, and had juſt time to obſerve, *en courant*, that the ſite of the tomb of Oſymanduas was cultivated, and, conſequently, within reach of the overflowing of the Nile.

Of the vaſt palace of *Medinet Habon*, as far as he could judge in the *rapidity* of this firſt examination on *horſeback*, the back, or moſt antient part contiguous to the mountain, is covered with deep-cut hieroglyphicks; and the Chriſtians of the fourth century converted it into a church, adding two rows of pillars, in the ſtyle of the time, to ſupport a roof. To the South are Egyptian apartments, with ſquare windows and ſtairs, the only building he had yet ſeen that was not a temple,

* "Que le ſtyle en etoit auſſi ſevere que la poſe en eſt droite."

† On this ſtatue he remarks, with wonder, the influence of the love of the marvellous on perſons in the enlightened and philoſophic age of Adrian; when the antient government of Egypt and the jealouſy of the prieſts did not forbid the approach of ſtrangers, ſo many flocked to hear ſounds which no reaſon, phyſical or political, could any longer produce.

At the ſide were buildings made up of older materials, before which were a façade and court that had never been finiſhed. His ſketches of theſe were rather a *coup d'œil*, a haſty recollection rather than an exact examination. The firſt thirſt of curioſity ſatisfied, Deſaix galloped off as if he had ſeen the Mamelouks in the plain, and they all lodged in the temple of Hermontis, two leagues diſtant. Here he had one day's leiſure to draw objects on which he could have ſpent a month. Thus is the boaſted leiſure of a Frenchman, pretending to be at his eaſe, impoſed on us in preference to the exact repreſentations of Pococke and Norden.

At *Eſné* (Latopolis) he found the portico of a temple, which he believed to be the moſt perfect monument of antient architecture. Here is a *Zodiac* (p. 148). Two hours and a half forward are ruins of a large temple at *Hieraconpolis*; beyond which are thoſe of *Apollinopolis*, the grand and well-preſerved temple of which he could only attempt to *ride round at ſunſet*, but was prevented by night. At *Silſilis*, in the deſart, are ruins of a temple, with hieroglyphicks; others at *Ombos*; and, at an angle of the Nile, thoſe of a pharos.

We are now arrived at *Eçouan* (Eſſouan), or *Syene*. "From the tower of the Winds, above the ruined convent of St. Lawrence, is the ſtrangeſt view, reſembling the end of the world, or rather chaos, from which the air has diſengaged itſelf, and the water, by furrows, beginning alſo to ſeparate from the earth, promiſes Nature to fertilize her. Its firſt favours appear on the rocks of granite, where ſand and mud, depoſited in the cavities, organize a foundation for vegetation, gradually multiplying and increaſing. At Elephantina, culture, trees, inhabitants, preſent an appearance of Nature in perfection, which has gained it the Arabic name of *Qeziret el Sag*, or the *Iſland of Flowers*." (p. 153.)

At Syene Gen. Belliard took poſſeſſion of the government and the kiachef's ſtone houſe, with all its accommodations. The ſecond day all the tradeſpeople attended; "but, what particularly characterizes a French army is, that they eſtabliſh ſuperfluities at the ſame time, and with the ſame concern, as neceſſaries. They had gardens, coffee-houſes, and public amuſements with cards made at Syene. In an avenue of trees, out of the village to the North, the ſoldiers ſet up a milliary column; inſcription, 'From Paris N° eleven 167840 *.' It was after receiving a diſtribution of dates, their only ration, that ſuch pleaſant and philoſophic ideas ſuggeſted themſelves. Death alone can put an end to ſo much bravery and gaiety; the greateſt misfortunes are not capable of doing it." (p. 155.) On this ſide the river are no remains of the Egyptian town, but a little ſquare temple, ſurrounded by a gallery; but only two intercolumniations, with capitals, and a ſmall part of the entablature, remain, though Savary, who confeſſes he never was at Syene, reports it was the Nilometer. At Elephantina, the Egyptian ſquare temple, ſurrounded by a gallery of pilaſters, with two pillars at the portico, and only two pilaſters wanting at the right angle, covered within and without with hieroglyphicks in relief, well cut and well preſerved, engraved plate CXXVIII, has outlived the Roman brickwork and the Arab filth. The temple of Cneph, ſo much ſpoken of by hiſtorians, may be another, 600 paces to the North, of the ſame ſize and ſhape, covered with hieroglyphicks of the ſerpent, but more ruined. This laſt is of the more antient order, and like that of Kûrnû at Thebes. In this temple the figures have more freedom, the robes are longer, and fall more gracefully *(ſe compoſent d'avantage)*. Is this ſculpture, which has a kind of compoſition with perſpective, anterior or poſterior to that wherein the Egyptians had laid down a rule (arreté un *rhythme)* for their figures, in order to make of them, as of writing, characters whoſe ſignification would be obvious on firſt ſight? In the middle of the iſle are two piers of an outer gate, charged with hieroglyphicks; and to the Eaſt a fragment of a ſmall, correct building, the Weſt ſide of a narrow room, or very ſmall temple, with the hieroglyphicks perfectly well carved, communicating with a narrow paſſage, ſeeming, by remains of buildings, to lead to an open gallery on the Nile, with three porticos and a ſtaircaſe, in which the latter ends. This may have been the Nilometer, and the ſteps ſerve for gradnations, which, Strabo ſays, were marked on the ſides of a well. The rocks,

* "*Route de Paris n° onze cent ſoixante-ſept mille, trois cents quarante.*"

on

on which these buildings are founded, are covered with good hieroglyphicks. Farther on, to the North, are two pieces of a parapet, divided by an opening down to the river: on the inside of the right piece is a marble bas relief of the Nile, 4 feet in dimensions, in the attitude of a Colossal statue at Rome of the same river, which proves that it is Roman work, of a later date. The granite quarries here furnished Egypt with the stupendous works, and memorials of it seem to have been left, in hieroglyphicks, on the quarries, a specimen of which is given plate LXVIII. Of the cataracts of the Nile, which our author has reduced almost to a ripple *(brisant)* of water among the rocks, he has given a slight sketch, plate LXIX. with the bar where the navigation ends, to lessen the marvellous idea entertained of them. Beyond them the granite rocks rise into pyramids; and a bend of the river presents a view of the enchanted isle of *Philoë*, whose monuments are intermixed with blocks of granite and palm-trees. A road has been made to Philoë across the desart, it being the only place in Egypt where a road was absolutely necessary, to convey the goods from Ethiopia, overland, to Syene. All the blocks on this road are covered with hieroglyphicks, as if to entertain passengers. Many are copied in plates LXVII. and LXVIII.; one represents an arm-chair, with a flight of steps cut out of the solid to get into it, and all covered with hieroglyphicks nicely cut, plate LXXII. and an inscription plate CXVIII. f. 6. Along the side of this road are traces of a wall of baked bricks, 15 or 20 feet thick at bottom, ending at rocks and forts near three leagues from Syene; perhaps the works of Zuleika, a queen of Egypt, daughter of one of the Pharaohs, reaching from Syene to El Arisch. Beyond Philoë the river is free and navigable, and its bank an absolute desart. The Ethiopian women are as ugly as their husbands are jealous; while the latter seem of another species. With delicate features, fine skin, animated, sprightly physiognomy, and admirable eyes and teeth, lively, quick, and short in their answers, quick at comprehending and supplying our wants, and stealing money from poverty and frugality; all these reasons, and not ill health, keep them lean; for their colour, though black, is full of life and blood; but their muscles are only tendons: not one fat or even fleshy person among them. The ruins on Philoë consist of a little sanctuary behind a portico on four pillars, behind which was added another portico; the older part, wrought with more care, was much more decorated: the author was six times here, and at leisure to make a map of the island, with all its buildings. He distinguished eight different sanctuaries, built at different times, yet each with some regard to the style of the preceding; and he infers that, as at Tentyra and Thebes the masses were raised first, and then, in other ages, followed the decorations in sculpture, stucco, or painting, the oldest work being the most finished. Part of the connecting buildings has neither been proportioned, nor carved, nor completely built; such was the magnificent long square building which the ornaments shew to have been intended for a temple. It has neither the form of a portico nor a sanctuary; the columns, which are fluted *(engagées)* but half way, support only an entablature and cornice, without roof or platform: it was open only by two doors, with *cymatia* crossing them lengthways. Erected, doubtless, in the last epoch of the Egyptian power, Art shewed itself here in its highest purity; the capitals are of admirable beauty and work, the volutes and leaves folded *(fouillées)*, as in the best times of Greece, symmetrically diversified as at Apollinopolis, varied from one another, and alike in their correspondents, and all subject to the same parallel (p. 167.) Under the same portico were painted on the cielings astronomical tables, theories of elements; and, on the walls, religious ceremonies, images, priests, and deities; at the side of the gates, gigantic figures of kings, or emblematical figures of Strength and Power, threatening a groupe of suppliants dragged by the hair of their heads. Besides this great inclosure of buildings, there were two separate temples, one of them small enough to be *brought away*. Besides the Egyptian monuments there appear, to the South, ruins of a harbour and its buildings, of the Greek or Roman time, in the Doric order, and foundations of a Christian church. The French raised a fort here, and converted a Roman bath into a bastion, and inscribed on a granite rock, above the cataracts, the time

time of their march into Egypt. Our traveller took this opportunity to seek after the quarries mentioned by Pococke, and an antient convent of Cenobites, when, after an hour's march, he found the dreary remains of long cloiſters and deſerted cells, and, within the ſquare court, a ſmall church, built of ſun-burnt bricks. But the quarries are not granite, nor, conſequently, thoſe from which the obeliſks were fetched: and all that is curious at them are the parts of ſloping roads by which the ſtone was conveyed to the ſhips. Three days Eaſt wind in January had made the air as hot as in France in the dog-days, and was ſucceeded by a North wind ſo cold that in four hours it gave our traveller a fever. He took boat, for the ſake of reſt, and had juſt time to make a ſketch of the immenſe ruins of *Com-Ombos*, the antient *Crocodilopolis*, and the quarries and tombs of *Silſilis*. In the latter are great ſitting figures, in little chambers, adorned with hieroglyphicks, traced on the rock, and terminated in ſtucco, coloured, repreſenting always offerings of loaves, fruit, liquors, game, &c. The cielings, alſo in ſtucco, are adorned with ſcrolls *(entoulements)*, painted in an exquiſite taſte: the floor is cut into many tombs of juſt dimenſions and the ſame ſhape as the mummy-caſes, and of the ſame number as the carved figures. Thoſe repreſenting men have little ſquare beards, with hoods hanging behind their ſhoulders; thoſe of the women have the ſame head-dreſs, but hanging before over their naked throats. Theſe laſt have commonly one arm put under that of the next figure, and in the other hand hold a lotus flower, the plant of Acheron, emblem of Death. The ſingle figure of a man may repreſent an unmarried party, and the men and women may be huſbands and wives. (p. 178.)

"Crocodiles are found at Eſneh, and above the cataracts, but not at Syene. They ſeem to delight in particular ſpots, as from Tintyra to Ombos, and they abound moſt near Hermontis. We ſaw three here (one, larger than the reſt, was at leaſt 26 feet long) all aſleep, ſuffered us to come within twenty paces, and gave us full time to view them; they looked like guns off their carriages. I fired at the largeſt with ball, which bounded from the ſcales; the animal ſprung forward ten feet, and was loſt in the Nile." (p. 174.)—He ſaw, four leagues before Eſneh, a ruined gate and ſix pillars of the portico and gallery of a temple, which muſt have been that of Chnubis. Returning to Hermontis, he drew all that was curious; and, in tracing the ſite of the antient city, obſerved only temples; whence he infers that the whole nation and the kings were *prieſtridden*. Not a trace of the 100 gates of Thebes, which he paſſed by again in a hurry. The ruins of Copthos, in the deſart, famous in the fourth century for its trade with the Eaſt, ſerve only to ſhew the extent of its ſite. Keneh has ſucceeded to Kous, as Kous ſucceeded to Copthos, being ſituated at the entrance of the deſart, on the bank of the Nile; but it never was ſo flouriſhing as the other two, ſince the Indian trade has been turned into other channels. In the great ſquare at Kous is the top of a gate buried to the cymatium, engraved plate LXXX. On its South face is this Greek inſcription, as reſtored and read by Parquoi, dedicating it in a later period of the Ptolemies:

Βασιλισσα Κλεοπατρα και βασιλευς Πτολεμαιος θεοι μεγαλοι Φιλομητορες
Και Φιλοπατορες και τα τεκνα Ηλιωι θεωι μεγιστωι και τοις συνναοις θεοις *.

Half a league from it, on a hill, are ſeen the foundations of a temple clear of all other ruins, drawn plate LV. with a French ſoldier and his horſe, ſympathetically engaged—*in making water*.

(To be concluded in our next.)

170. *Miſcellaneous Tranſlations and Imitations of the minor* Greek *Poets. By* J. B. S. Morritt, *Eſq.*

THE loves of Hero and Leander, from the Greek of Muſæus, the rape of Europa, from the Greek of Moſchus, the monody on the death of Bion, and lines on the evening-ſtar, both by the latter, compoſe the whole of this little volume, in about fifty pages, with engravings, from antique gems, prefixed to the three firſt. They are rather *imitations* than *tranſlations*; and it is difficult to diſcover the meaning of the tranſlator in a note p. 31. Moſchus compares a peacock's train

* This ſeems to belong to Ptolemy *Philometer*, who married his ſiſter Cleopatra, who, after his death, married his brother Euergetes. See alſo p. 205.

on the basket of Europa to the sail of a swift ship;

Ταρσὸν ἀναπλώσας· ὡσεί τί τις ὠκέλλος νῆυς [σοῖς.
Χρυσοῖο ταλάρου περίσκιπε χείλεα ταῖς-

Literally, "spreading his feathers, and, like some swift-sailing ship, covered with them the edge of the golden basket." Thus extended:

"Expands his beauties like some silken sail,
That courts, on Summer seas, the flagging gale,
Round all the brim the glittering wonder rolled."

"The image here (says the note) is different from the original, which it would be unnecessary to notice, except that the author might otherwise have been accused of a mistake, when, for the sake of the poetry, he made an intentional deviation from the Greek passage." A variation in the pointing of the original represents the tail spread like a sail, or covering the basket of Europa like a sail.

We shall present our readers with the first stanza of the elegy on Bion, in the original and in the Della Cruscа translation:

Αἰλινά μοι γναχίτε κάπαι, κ' Δώριον ὕδωρ,
Καὶ πολαμοὶ, κλαίοιτε τὸν ἱμερόεντα Βίωνα.
Νῦν φυλά μοι μύρισθε, κ' ἄλσεα νῦν γοάασθε·
Ἄνθεα νῦν γυλοῖσιν ἀποπνείοντα κορύμβοις.
Νῦν ῥόδα φανίσσισθε τὰ σπίνθιμα, νῦν ἀνεμώνα· [πλέον αἱ αἱ
Νῦν ὑάκινθε λάλει τὰ σὰ γράμματα, κ' Ἀμβανι σοῖς πετάλοισι· καλὸς τέθναχε μελικλάς. [Μοῖσαι.
Ἄρχιλε Σικελικαὶ τῶ πίνθιος; ἄρχιλε

"Weep, every *crystal* fount and Dorian spring; [more!
Each *sacred* river weep; your Bion is no THROUGH every *tangled dell* and *pathless grove*
Let sounds of pity dwell,
And *tear* drops stand[a] on every opening flower. [strowed[b]
Let Nature mourn as round his grave she
The *pallid*[c], *drooping, solitary* rose; [dead.
Or weaves the violet[d] o'er the hallowed
Still at his tomb let hyacinthus grow[e],
Inwrought with deeper woe.

The Muses' pride, the joy of life, is fled[f].
Begin, Sicilian Muse, the grief prolong,
And *steep in tears*[g] the melancholy song."

171. *Letters on the present State of the Jewish Poor in the Metropolis: with Propositions for ameliorating their Condition, by improving the Morals of the Youth of both Sexes, and by rendering their Labours useful and productive, in a greater Degree, to themselves and the Nation.*

THESE letters are addressed, by Mr. Joshua Vanhoven, of Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, to Mr. Colquhoun, dated March 24, 1801. A petition was presented to the House of Commons for this purpose, in consequence of the increase of population among the Jews who are natives of this kingdom. The measure proposed will, when it receives the sanction of Parliament, comprehend a system of jurisprudential ethicks of incalculable value in promoting the cause of Virtue and Humanity, since its object is to educate the young, who have hitherto been neglected, to *useful industry*, restore health to the sick, so as to render them useful to themselves and the community, and establish an asylum for old age and infirmity; all which blessings are to be secured to the Jewish community by a moderate assessment under legislative authority. The Jew, we are told, denied the privilege of exercising trade or manufacture, is driven to the shift of money-transactions; and the idea of Usurer is united with that of Jew: while the poorer sort practise any petty knavery to get bread. The constrained and deplorable state of these poor gives ground for the continuance of the prejudice against them. The Jews have some sort of agreement among themselves to maintain their own poor, which, till the last 50 years, was no great evil. As the maintenance of their poor falls, like that of the Quakers, entirely on themselves, it is here proposed to erect houses of industry and education for work for them, with hospitals for the sick, subject to their own ceremonial law, and to maintain such houses by annual contributions from the sum paid to the general poor's rates by

[a] Thus, in the original, is, let the flowers *exhale* a melancholy [*faint*] smell.

[b] No a word of *Nature* in the Greek.

[c] Instead of losing all colour, Moschus bids the rose, neither *drooping* nor *solitary*, *blush deeper red.*

[d] Moschus says not a word of the *violet*,

[e] Nor of the hyacinth, decking Bion's tomb.

[f] How much more simply elegant is the original!—an *excellent finger* is *dead.*

[g] If the song was written on paper or linen, it might be *steep'd*; but how sounds can be *steeped* we confess our inability to comprehend.

Jewiſh houſekeepers, to be applied to the maintenance of their own poor, under the conduct of a board formed of the reſpectable gentlemen of each ſynagogue. Mr. Colquhoun concurred in Mr. V's ideas; but the latter of theſe gentlemen having referred the conſideration of the plan to ſome gentlemen of reſpectability among the Jewiſh nation, they agreed to decline the propoſal for applying any portion of the general poor-rate to the ſpecific uſe of the Jews, as it would be impolitic in the preſent high ſtate of ſuch rate, any deficiency in which muſt fall heavy on the ſeveral pariſhes. "At no period could an attempt for this purpoſe have been ſo well propoſed as at the preſent. The Jews have now among them a man who is an honour to his ſpecies in general, and to his nation in particular, who unites in himſelf the rare qualities of integrity, generoſity, and active benevolence; whoſe liberality is unbounded, though diſcriminative; and who has deſervedly acquired the love and admiration of all who have the pleaſure to know him*. No exertion was neceſſary to intereſt a character like this in ſo philanthropic an undertaking; the bare recital was ſufficient: and he has entered into it with the alacrity and warmth which characterizes all his proceedings. Through his endeavours the papers have been ſubmitted to the conſideration of ſome gentlemen of the firſt conſequence in the ſtate, both with reſpect to rank and talents, by whom the plan has been highly approved, and from whoſe mature reflection and judgment ſome alterations were ſuggeſted and adopted" (p. 29), as above ſtated. "Nothing, therefore, remains, for the proper and efficient ſupport of this important inſtitution, but a permanent ſupply from the body immediately concerned, by an annual though moderate taxation; a meaſure very likely to prove unpopular; for, it is very natural to expect a repulſive ſentiment will ariſe from its adoption, ſince nothing like coercion can be agreeable to the human mind, although in a good and charitable cauſe. Yet, when the great purpoſe is conſidered, which this plan is to promote; when the great duties Humanity is hereby called upon to exerciſe, and the great political good reſulting from the propoſed meaſure is duly weighed; the exceſſive evils it remedies; the important benefits it beſtows; the number of growing vices it will check; the number of good, induſtrious ſubjects it will ſend forth, who would otherwiſe have proved noxious to ſociety; when all this is put into the ſcale, how trifling and nugatory does a burthen of a *moderate taxation* appear as an objection! But, that no alarm on this ſubject ſhould ariſe, it will be requiſite clearly to define, in the bill propoſed to be brought into parliament, not only the maximum of the tax, but the manner how it is to be rated; and I truſt the committee, whoſe duty it will be to prepare the bill, will give this point its due and proper conſideration." (p. 38.)

"Peculiarly circumſtanced as the Jews are, and have ever been, on the face of God's earth, their preſervation and indelible identity, as a diſtinct nation, is a phænomenon too wonderful not to impreſs the minds of all mankind with a conviction of a providential interference; and who will be hardy enough to imagine that he can, by any political regulation, deſtroy the ſingularity of the Jews, and aſſimilate them with the inhabitants of any country, by encouraging the diſregard of their religious cuſtoms? I know that ſomething like this has been thought of; nay, I may ſay, propoſed, by both Jews and Chriſtians, but from very oppoſite motives and different proſpects." (p. 13.) Till this ſomething like a *glimmer* of conviction, that the *peculiar circumſtances* of the Jews as a *diſtinct nation*, advances to a full perſuaſion of the reaſons of Providence for *continuing* them ſo diſtinct, and their temporary rejection in the Divine favour for their rejection of the Meſſiah, in vain do we expect any change in their preſent ſtate, or any amalgamation of them into the general maſs of people and nations. The curſe of Canaan, and the rejection of the Jews, will continue inſurmountable difficulties to Humanity or Policy, wilfully exerted to counteract the councils of Heaven, in favour of their own poſſeſſions.

* "Abraham Goldſmid, eſq."

172. *Sketches and Hints of Church Hiſtory and Theological Controverſy; chiefly tranſlated or abridged from modern foreign Writers. By* John Erſkine, *D. D. one of the Miniſters of* Edinburgh. *2 vols.*

DR. E. is an humble imitator of Le Clerc's literary journals, in tranſlating

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or abridging important obſervations, in foreign writers little known, on the Hiſtory of the Church in the firſt ages and in the laſt century. His Contents are,

Popery and Proteſtantiſm in Germany and the Emperor's hereditary dominions.

The numbers, circumſtances, and characters, of Catholicks and Proteſtants in Switzerland compared, from Coxe's Switzerland.

Grievance of Proteſtants in Germany, and meaſures for their redreſs, from Walek's lateſt narratives of the Hiſtory of Religion.

Hiſtory of Proteſtantiſm and Popery in Poland, from ditto and Bibliotheca Bremenſis.

Proteſtant marriages in France; State of Proteſtants in France; Grievance of Proteſtants in Hungary; from Walek.

Venemæ on the danger to Proteſtant Churches from Popery as Anti-chriſtian.

Sentiments of eminent Engliſh Churchmen and Diſſenters, &c. on the ſame.

Sennibier's account of Calvin's treatment of Servetus, vindicating Calvin, and transferring the blame on the intolerance of the times, the ſpirit of the laws and government of Geneva, and the idea of all ſects at that time.

Meuſel's account of the Emperor Joſeph II.

Dr. Bellamy's (MS.) obſervations on the origin of religious errors and the divinity of Chriſt.

Jonah vindicated by Mr. King, Morſels of Criticiſm.

Dr. Macqueen, late miniſter of Kilmuir, on the ſun ſtanding ſtill in the days of Joſhua, and going back on the dial of Ahaz; the latter alluded to by *Herodotus*, II. 141, in his account of Sethon, attacked by Sennacherib; and Merodachbaladan, King of Babylon's, enquiry after the latter event, which muſt have been obſerved by his aſtronomers. Inſtances of the like kind in Pagan authors: Xenophanis in Plutarch de Placitis Philoſ. ed. Xyl. II. p. 901; Plato in Trinæo; the Sun ſtopping his chariot to behold the celebration of Diana's feſtival in Delos; Callimachus' hymn ad Dianam, I. 181, 182. See alſo Dr. G. Bonnet's diſcourſes, Utrecht, 1774, vol. I. diſcourſes VII. VIII. IX.

Bachiene's ſtate of Popery and Proteſtantiſm in the Netherlands.

The Doctor publiſhed a "Reply to a printed Letter directed to him by A. C. [a Popiſh prieſt]; in which the groſs Miſrepreſentations, in ſaid Letter, of his late Sketches of Church Hiſtory, as promoting the Deſigns of the infamous Sect of the Illuminati, are conſidered." Part of his firſt and the greateſt part of his ſecond volume were intended to give unwary Proteſtants what he apprehended a juſt repreſentation of modern Popery and Jeſuitiſm. Mr. Urban has often imparted proofs that the evil and treacherous ſpirit of Popery is not yet mitigated, and that there is ſtill danger that falſe Religion may recover the ground ſhe has loſt. The Doctor cannot, therefore, but flatter himſelf that he will not diſapprove the feebler efforts of another in the ſame good cauſe; though we conſider the inſinuations of Popery and Infidelity as the laſt exertions of a deſperate faction before the final overthrow of the dragon and the beaſt and their adherents.

Dr. E. is alſo editor of "Letters chiefly written for comforting thoſe bereaved of Children or Friends; collected from Books and MSS. To the ſecond Edition is added a Supplement not in the former."

171. *Copies of Addreſſes to Mr.* Burdon, *with the Names ſubſcribed thereto, and of Letters, and other Proceedings, relative to his late Election as one of the Repreſentatives in Parliament for the County of* Durham.

"THE circumſtances of the late election for the county of Durham are ſo much out of the common courſe, ſo honourable to the parties concerned, and ſo uſeful an example to others, that it would ſhew an indifference to public virtue if no care were taken to preſerve them, while caſes of an oppoſite nature are recorded with ſo much induſtry in our parliamentary hiſtory. It was this idea that firſt ſuggeſted the propriety of the following compilation. It alſo appeared an act of juſtice to Mr. Burdon, to the electors, and to the publick, that the whole ſhould be brought into one general view. In reviewing the conduct of Mr. Burdon, we are at a loſs which moſt to admire, the humility of mind that ſuggeſted the intention of his retiring from ſo honourable a ſtation, the firmneſs and conſiſtency with which he maintained

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that intention againſt the ſolicitations of the moſt reſpectable individuals, or the facility with which he abandoned it the moment it became his duty to do ſo. Such beauty and harmony do we find in the conduct of men who act upon principle, and with a ſingleneſs of intention. The zeal and energy diſplayed by the independent electors will alſo be ſeen with great admiration. They have afforded an example of the higheſt importance to the freedom and independence of elections. May their conduct be imitated as generally as it will be admired! What might not be expected from a Parliament generally elected by the mere influence of merit, uncontrouled by intereſt or power!" Addreſs of the editors to the reader.

174. *Report of the Proceedings during the late conteſted Election for the County of* Middleſex; *including the State of each Day's Poll, with the Addreſſes and Speeches of Meſſieurs* Byng, Mainwaring, *and Sir* Francis Burdett, *Bart.*; *with many other intereſting Particulars.*

"THE late election has contributed to a revival of public ſpirit in England. In various parts of the country the electors have been animated by the nobleſt principles and the pureſt motives. Unfettered minds have boldly declared their ſentiments by voting for independent men; men who are anxious to preſerve, uncontaminated, the rights and privileges of Engliſhmen. The County of Middleſex, ſo well known for its attachment to liberty, has again exhibited new ſpecimens of its former vigour. The ſtruggle has been arduous. It has terminated glorioufly. It has diſplayed a greater number of independent voters than ever appeared before in that county; and they have ſignalized themſelves as the friends of humanity, civil liberty, and public happineſs. They have dared to ſtand forward as the advocates for humanity, amidſt the moſt unparalleled oppoſition that power and affluence could produce. Conceiving that the publick will be anxious to ſee the whole of the proceedings concentrated into one point of view, the publiſher has been aſſiduous to collect every thing that was important or intereſting during the conteſt. We ſhall therefore introduce the proceedings by giving the letters of the different candidates in their regular ſucceſſion."

175. *Conſiderations on the late Elections for* Weſtminſter *and* Middleſex; *together with ſome Facts relating to the Houſe of Correction in* Cold Bath Fields.

"THE harangues of candidates are heard no more; the artifices of electioneering committees and agents are ſuſpended; the period of inflammation is paſt; and the publick have now a duty to diſcharge, which their own ſenſe will readily ſuggeſt—ſoberly to reflect whether they have liſtened with conviction to unſupported accuſations and calumnies; whether thoſe for whoſe ſucceſs they have expreſſed the greateſt anxiety are, in fact, worthy their confidence and choice. Mr. Fox's charges againſt the Houſe of Commons, of ſervile compliance with the will of the Court, are contraſted with the ſame charges againſt Lord North, with whom he afterwards coaleſced." The futile, metaphyſical excuſes which he made in the Houſe of Commons for his tergiverſation, is ſtill remembered by many Members of Parliament, and only contributed, in the opinion of moſt, to render him more unworthy of public truſt and confidence. His conduct at the Weſtminſter election, and his coy-ſhyneſs towards Mr. Graham, are then adverted to; and the conduct of Mr. Pitt, in adminiſtration and ſince his reſignation, compared with it. The conduct of Sir Francis Burdett at the late election is next examined; his harangues againſt Mr. Juſtice Mainwaring, the gaol and its keeper, and the county-magiſtrates. Notwithſtanding all his exertions, and his committee, the probability of ſucceſs was decidedly in favour of Mr. Mainwaring till within three days of cloſing the poll, when the conteſt was decided by an extraordinary manœuvre. The original deſign of the Cold Bath Fields priſon, and its unfortunate miſapplication to the confinement of ſtate-priſoners, and of priſoners before conviction, are next ſtated from *official reports*, which farther atteſt the *humanity* of Mr. Aris. Solitary cells were ſanctioned by Mr. Howard, and, on his recommendation, by Government, which is particularly attentive to the reformation and good management of priſoners, which are open to the inſpection of magiſtrates. "The inflammatory arts and declamation employed to raiſe a popular deluſion almoſt to a degree of frenzy make the election of Brentford exhibit,

hibit, in its genuine purity, a ſyſtem of terroriſm; the indignities heaped upon Mr. Mainwaring; the inſults offered to thoſe who voted for him; the unchecked clamours and execrations of the populace, are terrifying proofs of what may be effected by miſrepreſentations; while they ſtamp with indelible diſgrace the cauſe which owes ſo much of its ſucceſs to the artifices which excited them. A collection of the hand-bills and advertiſements diſtributed during the courſe of the election would exhibit a compendium of defamation not eaſily paralleled; and it might be publiſhed, if the mind did not revolt from the peruſal of calumny, of which there cannot be a groſſer inſtance than in that attached to the cook of Cold Bath Fields priſon, by miſrepreſentation of the report of the committee." But the truth would not have anſwered the purpoſes of thoſe who drew the advertiſements. Such have been the impoſitions practiſed on the publick. Thoſe who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their exertions in favour of Sir Francis Burdett, and the millers votes, are next canvaſſed. On theſe and other ſimilar queſtions ſome pointed obſervations are offered; but, as the determination is referred to a higher tribunal, we ſhall wave any farther diſcuſſion.

176. *Remarks on modern Female Manners, as diſtinguiſhed by Indifference to Character and Indecency of Dreſs; extracted from "Reflections, political and moral, at the Concluſion of the War. By* John Bowles, *Eſq.*"

TOO much circulation cannot be given to theſe remarks on a degree of depravity which is ſanctioned by Virtue and Rank. "That women of faſhion in this country have made great advances towards a ſtate of total indifference reſpecting the moral character of the females whom they admit into their ſociety, ſtriking proofs are at this moment publicly exhibited. The feelings of *reſpectful Loyalty* muſt here impoſe a reſtraint upon the pen; for, every one who has the leaſt regard for virtue, or even for decency, muſt be agonized by reflections which it might be improper to expreſs. In another caſe of a ſimilar kind, which now preſents itſelf to the notice of the publick, no claims to reſpect impoſe ſilence or reſtrain indignation. A woman of the moſt infamous life is now received into the higheſt circles of faſhion. The female in queſtion has lived publicly as the miſtreſs of Berthier, and of other French republican generals. With ſuch a woman it ſeems that Engliſh ladies of the higheſt rank think it no diſgrace to aſſociate!!!" (p. 7.) "Does this aſtoniſhing condeſcenſion in our females proceed from that tender and compaſſionate ſympathy with guilt which has been caught from the German ſchool, and which impels us to conſider vice as an object of compaſſion and indulgence, rather than of horror and deteſtation? or is it the reſult of an opinion, that the principles of female virtue muſt derive ſuch vigour from the circumſtances of *the times* and the *preſent* ſtate of the ſocial world as to ſtand no longer in need of thoſe auxiliaries which have *hitherto* been found neceſſary to aſſiſt it in its ſtruggles with paſſion and temptation? or is it produced by the ſanction which the Legiſlature, by repeatedly refuſing to prohibit adulterous marriages, and indeed to ſubject adultereſſes to legal penalties, has *ſeemed* to give to this moſt atrocious and moſt pernicious of all the vices which diſturb the order and endanger the exiſtence of civil ſociety? In whatever cauſe it originates, it furniſhes an indication of the moſt unfavourable nature; and its tendency is pernicious in the higheſt degree." (pp. 4, 5.) Any decay of a ſentiment which is the grand operative principle of human virtue and felicity muſt be attended with a proportionate degree of corruption and calamity. The operation of this faſhion is favoured, in the greateſt degree, by the corruption of the times, by the rage for pleaſure and diſſipation, which new contrivances are daily invented to increaſe. The Pic Nic Society will here naturally preſent itſelf to the mind of the reader. The publications which pollute the female mind, by filling it with images from which Modeſty would turn with horror, and by prints of the moſt groſs and ſhocking obſcenity, with regret we add, are multiplied in an alarming degree.

177. *Elegy to the Memory of* Francis *late Duke of* Bedford. *By* Henry Steers, *Gent.*

SOME Yorkſhire farmer, conceiving himſelf inſpired by the Muſe of Agriculture, utters certain elegiac ſtrains, with other ſhepherds and huſbandmen, who are weeping to quit their fleecy care and toil.

"At

"At length the goddeſs cries, 'Enough this flow,
My children, of unutterable woe.
Now to the mighty dead your voices raiſe,
The general burſt will ne'er exceed his praiſe."

178. *An Elucidation of the Conduct of his Holineſs Pope* Pius VII. *with reſpect to the Biſhops and Eccleſiaſtical Affairs of* France. *In a Letter to a Country Gentleman. With a new Tranſlation of the late Briefs, the one addreſſed to the Catholic Prelates, the other to the Archbiſhop of* Corinth, *relative to the Schiſmatical Prelates of that Country. By the Rev.* John Milner, *M. A. F. S. A.*

MR. M. ſhews that the Pope has only exerciſed the powers of his predeceſſor, Pius VI. and reſtored the Catholic religion in France, re-uniting that country with the Holy See, in a manner ſimilar to that which Pole, as legate from Julius III. purſued in England in the reign of Mary, when he confirmed the proceedings of Henry VIII. in regard to re-placing monks with ſecular chapters, and erecting five new biſhopricks. The Pope has an abſolute power of eſtabliſhing, altering, or regulating biſhops and their ſees. The churches of France were originally founded by an authority derived from the Holy See, and of courſe they have received whatever juriſdiction they poſſeſs from the ſame ſource. If the preſent Pontiff has yielded to circumſtances, and, though with great regret, made many changes in antient diſcipline which *he found it neceſſary* to make, from the impoſſibility he experienced of effecting the reſtoration of religion in France by the miniſtry of its ordinary biſhops, Mr. M. is hence compelled to "admit that civil allegiance is a conſcientious duty, and that every Chriſtian is ſtrictly bound to ſupport, to the utmoſt of his power, the lawful government of his country, and the juſt rights of his ſovereign. But when, by God's permiſſion, and the natural inſtability of human affairs, another order of things has taken place, and is firmly eſtabliſhed in a country, ſo that any oppoſition to it would evidently tend only to create public confuſion and private miſery, in ſuch a caſe the very end of civil government requires that we ſhould peaceably ſubmit to this new order, and, neither by open force or ſecret artifice, attempt to diſturb it. It will be ſeen that the prelates clearly diſtinguiſh between their duties as biſhops and as French citizens. The former they every where deſcribe as fixed and aſcertained by divine revelation; the latter they repreſent as having been left by God to the diſputes of man, and therefore they profeſs not to require abſolute unity of opinion concerning them. They admit the lawfulneſs of change in the civil conſtitutions of a country; and accordingly they acknowledge themſelves to have concurred with the reſt of the National Aſſembly in depriving their virtuous Monarch of the abſolute power he before poſſeſſed *, and in enlarging the liberties of the people to the degree we know they were extended at the period in queſtion. Though I would not, if I were in the occaſion of it, urge the concluſions that reſult from the principles and doctrines here ſtated, in a conſcientious point of view, with reſpect to any of the learned and virtuous biſhops or other clergy of France, becauſe I am neither authorized nor qualified to teach them their duty; yet I ſhould have no difficulty in declaring it to them, as my deliberative opinion, that it is greatly for the intereſt of the ſtates of Europe, and particularly for that of the royal family of France, that they ſhould make that civil ſubmiſſion to the eſtabliſhed authority of their country which will enable them to labour with effect in bringing it back to a ſenſe of religion †. The truth is, nothing but the energies of divine religion can harmonize the diſordered minds of the French people to thoſe ſentiments of moderation, humanity, ſubordination, and good faith, which are equally neceſſary for the peace and happineſs of the world and

* And eſtabliſhing a MORE *abſolute* power on its ruins. EDIT.

† "It is implied, by what is here ſaid, that I do not take upon myſelf to pronounce, in a conſcientious point of view, on the nature of the promiſe of ſubmiſſion to the laws required at preſent of eccleſiaſticks by the French Republick. It would, however, in my opinion, be an unwarrantable ſtretch of caſuiſtry to explain any general act of ſubmiſſion to the conſtituted civil authority into an approbation of every law or regulation which is ſanctioned by it. We Engliſh Catholicks have bound ourſelves, by a very ſolemn and ſtrict oath of allegiance to our King and Country; yet we do not conſider ourſelves as thereby precluded from proteſting againſt the practice of divorce, and ſeveral other matters of a conſcientious nature, as regulated by the exiſting laws." (p. 55.)

themſelves.

themſelves. The ſame ſentiments will diſpel thoſe unjuſt prejudices which they have conceived againſt the blood of their native princes. Hence, on any future vacancy of the ſupreme power (and ſuch vacancies muſt happen, according to the courſe of nature and the preſent conſtitution of the government), it will be natural for them to exclaim, *Who is ſo fit to govern us as the deſcendant of a Louis IX. Louis XII. and Louis XVI.?* It has long been aſcertained that no external force can affect ſuch a change, which, in fact, rather impedes than advances it. Whenever it takes place, it muſt be by the free conſent and choice of the French nation. We have an example of this in the reſtoration of our own Royal Family. Had Charles II. been ſupported by an allied army abroad, or by an oſtenſible party at home, in an avowed oppoſition to the eſtabliſhed government of England, he was the laſt man upon earth who would have been called upon to rule the nation." (pp. 52—56.)

"Independently of the Divine promiſes, and to judge only according to human evidence, we may confidently pronounce of a Church which furniſhed, in a ſingle city, 300 of her clergy courageouſly to meet death within three days, in defence of her doctrine and juriſdiction, and, near the ſame time, 60,000 of her officiating miniſters, in a ſingle kingdom, chearfully to encounter the poverty and all the other evils of exile in the ſaid cauſe, that ſhe is in no danger of periſhing, either by internal decay or internal violence." (p. 57.) Such is the conſtruction put on the ways of Providence by thoſe who, adhering to Boſſuet's interpretation of the Revelations, interpret the *purple harlot drunk with the blood of the martyrs of Jeſus*, of the perſecution of the Chriſtians by "the whole force of the great Roman empire." (p. 59.) Such the palliatives for the temporizing conduct of the Head of the Church under St. Peter and Chriſt, under the influence of Republican Uſurpation and Tyranny.

170. *Conſiderations on the Debt on the Civil Liſt. By the Right Hon.* George Roſe. *(Concluded from p. 755.)*

MR. ROSE next examines how this debt was incurred, under every head of charge, ſo as to aſcertain, with accuracy and preciſion, how, and for what purpoſes, the exceedings aroſe. He follows the Report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, and divides the expenditure into its proper claſſes, ſhewing, in each, the exceſs above the eſtimate in 1786, and the cauſes of ſuch exceſs. The ſummary of this examination is, that the expenditure in ſixteen years is more than 1,527,000l. except under the head Salaries and Penſions, where it is leſs by 244,000l.; leaving an exceſs, on the whole, of 1,283,000l.

"This, on the firſt view," ſays he, "appears to be a very large ſum, by which the eſtimate made in 1786 of the Civil Liſt expences was exceeded in ſixteen years, equal to about 80,000l. per annum; but it will be ſeen, by looking at the ſtatement of the expence in each year, laid before the Committee, and printed at the end of this pamphlet, that the exceedings were inconſiderable during the firſt ſeven years while we were at peace; they increaſed afterwards largely, under heads (with the exception of tradeſmen's bills) connected principally with the war, or with the internal ſtate of the country. It is not neceſſary to enumerate the particulars again; it will be ſufficient to remind our readers that they aroſe chiefly in the department of the Secretaries of State; Meſſengers' bills, from expences incurred by Miniſters at Foreign Courts (except the augmentation of their ſalaries), including preſents to Foreign Miniſters here on ſigning Conventions, &c. and from the charge incurred for Law Proceedings and Police Eſtabliſhments. Theſe, with Tradeſmen's bills, above alluded to, will account for nearly the whole exceſs; and, when the increaſed price of almoſt every article included in theſe bills is adverted to, it muſt be a matter of conſiderable ſurprize, that the exceedings were not much greater, for the reaſon already ſuggeſted in the obſervation on that head.

"If any one has imagined that the debt incurred on the Civil Liſt has ariſen, in the remoteſt poſſible degree, from any expences of his Majeſty, that could have been avoided, he will ſee how entirely he has been miſtaken; and that, inſtead of a want of due attention to œconomy, it is manifeſt that his Majeſty's perſonal arrangement, and ſtrict injunctions to his ſervants, could alone have kept down the expences of his houſehold; without which, they muſt have borne a much larger proportion to thoſe of individuals than they do; for, it may ſafely be ſtated, that there is hardly a private gentleman in the kingdom whoſe expences of living have not increaſed, within the period alluded to, in a much greater degree than thoſe of his Majeſty.

Majesty. In the fixed allowances to the Royal Family there is but a trifling excess; they have varied only as circumstances rendered that variation indispensably necessary. On the head of Pensions, reflecting which a jealousy would most naturally be entertained, there was an actual saving to a considerable amount: of those, indeed, that were granted, it would be seen, on a close investigation, how few were likely to have been given from pure favour. And all the gifts of Royal Bounty, in the sixteen years, were under 30,000l.; not one shilling of which was for any concealed purpose, as the names of the parties who received the same, and the services, are entered in the book which was before the Committee composed of gentlemen of different political connexions; and no suggestion was heard of the most trifling sum having been bestowed improperly."

Under the head of *Tradesmen's Bills*, Mr. Rose observes,

"That an exceeding of less than 400,000l. in the departments of the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, and Master of the Horse, is to be explained on an expenditure, estimated at 116,000l. per annum, amounting, in sixteen years, to 1,856,000l. equal to about 20 per cent. thereupon. This increase must be thought extremely moderate, when it is known that it appeared, by accounts before the Committee, that, in the Lord Steward's department, the prices of many kinds of provisions are more than double, and, on the whole, at least 70 per cent. higher than in 1786. It is also notorious that very great advances have taken place in the price of labour, and articles for building, &c. under the direction of the Lord Chamberlain; and in the price of provender, &c. for horses, under the controul of the Master of the Horse.

"Much commendation is justly due to those to whom the management in the different departments has been entrusted; but, unless there had been considerable retrenchments and deprivations by the Sovereign himself, the excess of expenditure must have been much greater."

Mr. Rose, having alluded to the disadvantageous exchange for his Majesty made on his accession, remarks,

"That, if his Majesty had been in possession of the same sources of revenue as his Royal Grandfather, his income, from 1786 to 1800, would have been 1,416,000l. per annum, instead of 900,000l.; and of course, if the 120,000l. per annum, granted to King George II. to supply eventual deficiencies in the Civil List Revenue, had been withheld, his revenue would still have been nearly 400,000l. a year more than the grants of Parliament."

After stating the whole of the Aids granted to each Sovereign in the last century, so as to shew the average income of each, he gives, from a table constructed by Sir George Shuckburgh, shewing the average value of money at different periods, according to the prices of the principal articles of consumption and of use,

1700 - - -	238	1780 - - -	884
1720 - - -	257	1790 - - -	499
1740 - - -	287	1795 - - -	531
1760 - - -	342	1800 - - -	562

"If," observes Mr. Rose, "761,000l. was a suitable income for the Civil List during the reigns of Queen Anne and King George I. the amount ought, according to the above proportion, to have been double in 1792, at the end of which year the war began; and when the excess, in consequence thereof, became considerable, from causes entirely unconnected with his Majesty's family, or with any source of favour or patronage."

Mr. Rose concludes his very clear and satisfactory statements with the following observations, which we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of laying before our readers in his own unanswerable words:

"We trust that these statements are made in so plain a manner as to be intelligible even to those who are not very conversant with accounts. If they are attentively considered, we are persuaded a judgment will be formed not unfavourable to the Administration which was responsible for the expenditure, during all the period of our enquiry, except the last year.

"The praise or the obloquy of that Administration, in other matters, is subject to the opinion of their Country. The Representatives of the People have given a favourable judgment on the conduct they pursued, in times certainly the most critical that ever occurred in the History of Great Britain; in which judgment, there is reason to believe, a very great majority of the People themselves concur. Whether their measures were the best and wisest that could have been pursued, it is not for their friends to pronounce; but they may venture to assert, that the actual situation of the country is such as to afford no unfavourable presumption of their wisdom. With such a Constitution as is preserved to us, with such power, and such resources as have been shewn; with such general prosperity as the Nation enjoys after a struggle so unexampled in all respects, merit will hardly be denied to them by any candid or fair man.

"But, whatever may be the general character they may be thought to deserve

on an investigation of the widely-extended objects which their Administration embraced, this subject of the Civil List, on which the Publick naturally feel a great degree of present interest, and for which one only of their number is responsible, may be easily brought under the view of every man, whom that interest will induce to examine with attention the statements by which it may be judged."

Mr. R. shews, by calculations which we have not room to state, that, allowing even for an excess of expenditure, there has been a saving for the last 16 years: that there is hardly a private gentleman in the kingdom whose expences of living have not increased within the period in a much greater proportion than those of his Majesty; and that the sum of 10,000l. a year for home service is all that the Minister has at his disposal without account, and even of it 9000l. has been saved; and of the foreign service money, not one guinea was or can be issued except for stated services. The Minister is now without any means of influence.

180. *Index to the Votes, Sess.* January *to* July, 1801. [*By* George Whittam, *Esq.*]

IF consummate industry, the most unremitting patience, and a thorough knowledge of the subject, are requisite qualifications in forming an accurate index; in the Compiler of the present work they will all be found united: and we confidently recommend the labours of Mr. Whittam, as a faithful epitome of the parliamentary proceedings of seven sessions of the most eventful period in the British History.

181. *A new Biographical Dictionary; containing a brief Account of the most eminent Persons and remarkable Characters in every Age and Nation. By* Stephen Jones. *The Fourth Edition, corrected; with considerable Additions.*

ONE unequivocal proof of the value of this little volume is the rapid sale of Three Editions, which has encouraged the Compiler to exert his abilities in improving the Fourth. We applaud his zeal; and doubt not but his labours will be rewarded by the proprietors of the work, and patronized by a discerning publick. More than 100 new lives, many of which are highly interesting, are now first added; and the birthplace of many a man of eminence, omitted in more copious publications, has here been industriously supplied. We are fully sensible of the patient industry requisite for such a task; and can honestly sympathize with the Editor on the loss of many an hour in searching for a single date.

182. Debrett's *Peerage of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland; *containing an Account of all the Peers, whether by Tenure, Summons, or Creation; their collateral Branches, Births, Marriages, and Issue; Family Names, and the Titles of eldest Sons; a complete and alphabetical Arrangement of their Mottos, with correct Translations; extinct, forfeited, and dormant Peerages; an Account of the different Orders of Knighthood in the Three Kingdoms with a List of Persons who have received the Honour of Knighthood during the present Reign.*

THIS is another instance of popular favour bestowed on the result of useful research. Scarcely had we an opportunity of opening the leaves of the work now before us, ere a second and much-improved edition was presented to the publick. Such a compendium of "British Worthies" is of infinite use; and we heartily hope the compiler may have frequent occasion to publish new editions. Meantime, we recommend to him to give annually, at a small price, such material additions as may be necessary to make the present volumes keep pace with the times. And why not accompanied with a *Baronetage*, on a similar plan?

Of the first edition we were about to say, that it appeared to be in general compiled with attention, and that, in the few instances where it failed, the fault seems evidently to have arisen from that false pride which has withheld information. Among the principal additions that strike us in the new edition are, a letter from James, the seventh earl of Derby, to Oliver Cromwell; an excellent letter written by an ancestor of Lord Lyttelton to Sir Walter Raleigh; a particular account of the family of Lord Frankfort; and an ample detail of the public services of Lord Gardner. Justice is also done to the memory of the late Speaker Onslow.

183. *The Spirit of the Public Journals for* 1801; *being an impartial Selection of the most exquisite Essays and* Jeux d'Esprits, *principally Prose, that appear in the Newspapers and other Publications. Vol. V.*

FROM the multifarious productions which the diurnal, weekly, and monthly publications are constantly pouring forth, it seems, at first sight, not difficult to produce an annual selection of excellence. But the task is not so easy

as

as may be ſuppoſed. In the outſet of the work now before us (which we have not before noticed) party ſpirit ſeemed rather too predominant; a blemiſh which we are glad to ſee ſubſiding as the volumes advance. One excuſe may, however, be offered for the prevalence of Oppoſition Wits — writers *out of place* have moſt leiſure for the exertion of literary talent.

"The contents of the Fifth Volume, the Editor aſſures himſelf, will be found to compriſe an unuſual and pleaſing variety, and to have been ſelected with perfect impartiality; and he pledges himſelf to obſerve the ſame unbiaſſed conduct in the farther proſecution of the work."

184. *A Letter to a Biſhop, concerning Lecturerſhips. written ſeveral Years ago; republiſhed* March, 1801.

THE dependent ſtate to which theſe ſituations ſubject the Clergy is ſo well known, that no new information is here offered.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

185. *Abrégé de l'Hiſtoire Univerſelle, pour la Direction des Jeunes Gens, &c. Par feu M.* Vernet, *Profeſſeur à* Geneve. *Nouvelle Edition. A* Londres. 1801.

THIS little volume may be conſidered as a moſt comprehenſive, and, at the ſame time, a moſt ſimple and lucid *coup d'œil* of univerſal hiſtory. Some years ſince, we underſtand, the preſent Editor accidentally picked up a copy of it at Geneva; and, much as he was pleaſed with it, depended on finding more copies in London at the importers of foreign works; but, after ranſacking all theirs, and the ſhops of ſecond-hand books, never had ſight of another copy in the courſe of five or ſix years; and therefore took upon himſelf the hazard of reprinting it. Concurring with him in opinion, we chearfully recommend the work, which has evidently been drawn up by the hand of a maſter, perhaps the firſt man of literature, Rouſſeau excepted, that Geneva could boaſt of in the laſt century. The Editor had begun a continuation; but deſiſted, through fear of diſparaging the original work by an heterogeneous union.

186. *Hiſtoire des Mathématiques, dans laquelle on rend compte de leur progrès depuis leur origine juſqu'à nos jours; où l'on expoſe le tableau et le développement des principales découvertes dans toutes les parties des mathématiques, les conteſtations qui ſe ſont élevées entre les mathématiciens, et les principaux traits de la vie des plus célèbres: nouvelle édition, conſidérablement augmentée et prolongée juſque vers l'époque actuelle par* E. Montucla, *de l'inſtitut national. Tomes III. et IV. achevés et publiés par* Jerôme Delalande, *de l'inſtitut national.* [With 19 plates, and the portraits of the late Montucla, and of Mr. Delalande.] Paris.

IT is now upwards of 30 years ſince Mr. Montucla publiſhed the firſt edition of the two firſt volumes of this work, which contain the hiſtory of mathematics to the end of the 17th century. This part was, however, incomplete; and the author made conſiderable additions to theſe two firſt volumes, which were likewiſe publiſhed about two years ago.

The third and fourth volumes, which we now announce, and which comprize the hiſtory of mathematics from the commencement of the 18th century to the preſent time, had never before appeared; though it is, perhaps, more rich in this reſpect than any of thoſe by which it was preceded, being that of Euler, Dalembert, Condorcet, La Grange, La Place, Delalande, &c. The Literary Publick has had the misfortune to loſe Mr. Montucla, when he was occupied in completing the two volumes. Of the third volume, the end was left imperfect by him, and a great part of the fourth; the defects of which are here very ably ſupplied by Mr. Delalande. To the third volume he has prefixed a Preface, compoſed by himſelf; and has likewiſe added to the end of the fourth a life of Mr. Montucla, together with ſuch a general Index to theſe two laſt volumes as Mr. M. had ſubjoined to the two firſt.

*** P. 837, b. l. 14 and 44, for DESAIX, read DENON.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

HORTICULUS, of *Barton* (whoſe letter WAS NOT POST PAID), requeſts information as to the beſt means of deſtroying the GOR-FLY, or SPINACH-BUG, in gardens.

E. S. S. obſerves, that the coin in our laſt, fig. 5, p. 702, is not an angel of Henry VIII.; but a very common coin of Henry VII. and by no means valuable.

In this abundant ſeaſon of PEACHES, a Correſpondent ſuggeſts, that the ſtone of that fruit, dried, and pounded fine in a mortar, is a ſovereign remedy for Pleuriſies. It is to be ſifted, and the whole given in a ſuitable vehicle. The ſize of the ſtone to be ſuited to the ſtrength of the patient.

A. Z. A. aſks our advice.—We wiſh to encourage him in his very laudable purſuit.

The Memoirs of Mr. GIFFORD, by a VOLUNTEER, in our next.—N. Y's corrections came to hand too late for this month.

To an ENTHUSIAST.—*By Mr.* G. DYER.

WERE you, my friend, some nimble-winged thing,
That could with eagle speed extend your flight,
Then might you range the world,
Then pierce each lonely place.

Whether 'twere lazar house, or dungeon drear,
Or hill, or beetling cliff, or time-worn cave,
Where Misery sat and sigh'd
Her troubles, still unseen;

And there, perchance, at eve her hollow eye
On the hard stone at times might drop the tear—
As once the dame, who mourn'd
Her hapless children's fate;

Then had you, gentle friend, the chemic art
Of some young bee, that roves from flow'r to flow'r;
How fondly might you rove!
What balmy sweets inhale!

Then, theft employment! with what tender skill,
Wondering, might you those honey'd treasures mix;
And form a sovereign balm
To heal the mourner's heart!

Were you, my friend, some dart-emitting God,
Like him, who pierc'd in Grecia mortal hearts;
How might you range the world,
And find each gladsome place!

Whether 'twere village-green, or city gay,
How might you roving find each cheerful scene,
Where youths and maidens smile,
And carol thro' the day!

And when, perchance, with joy-illumin'd eye,
Thoughtless of love, they frolick'd in the dance,
How might you throw your dart,
And flit unseen away!

Then you again might change your tiny form,
Stand forth the God, protector of the fair,
Your head with roses crown'd,
And in your hand a torch!

Then might you light the lovers on their way,
Then sing the song, that should endear their hearts,
'Till they should love, and love,
And still grow old in love!

Ah! could you fondly climb you orient sun,
Ride on his beam, and travel round the world,
How might you, crown'd with light,
Cheer all the nations round!

Yes! Friend, were you like that refulgent sun,
Light, liberty, and love, dispense
How might you in your daily course diffuse,
Still travelling to bliss!

Were you—but cease, Enthusiast, cease your speed;
For what avail, O man, fantastic flights?
Why muse ideal deeds,
Heedless of what is true?

You are not bee, nor sun, nor sprite, nor god:
You are a humble, weak, unwinged thing,
The frail inhabitant
Of this poor clod of earth!

And has not this poor earth, that very spot,
Where thou art wont to rove, enough of range?
Ah! where then would'st thou move?
Behold your proper sphere!

Cease, then, Enthusiast: thy slender bark,
How should it hope to crost the mighty sea?
Keep close to shore—or, ah!
Thy bark shall founder soon.

VERSES

Addressed to a LITTLE BOY, *at Bath, who was to put on male attire for, as it is commonly called, he breeched, on his* FATHER'S BIRTH-DAY.

BRIGHT the moon rode thro' the sky;
Ev'ry star was seen on high;
On the hedges dew-drops hung;
While beneath the glow-worm shone.

As the fairy king and queen
Tripp'd together o'er the green;
Many an elfin-man was there;
Many an elfin-maiden fair.

In the vales of Somerset
They togther all were met;
And upon the Avon's banks
Held their sports, and play'd their pranks.

Thro' the mazy dance they ran,
Then Oberon their king began:
"Hither, Robin Goodman, come,
And relate what thou hast done.

"Tell us whither thou hast stray'd
Since we last together play'd;
Say what evil has there been;
Or what virtue hast thou seen."

ROBIN.

"I to Bath my steps have bent;
There to ev'ry house I went;
Plagu'd the giddy and the vain,
And reliev'd the sick from pain.

"I have pinch'd the dunce's ear;
I have made the naughty fear;
But upon the good child's bed
Ease and pleasure I have shed.

"Yet there's one so docile, mild,
Such a good obedient child,
That I can no treasure find
Worthy of so sweet a mind:

"Soon will the revolving year
Bring his Father's birth-day here:
Then, O gracious king and queen,
Who o'errule the sylvan scene,

"Let

"Let some treasure Puck possess,
That he may this good child bless,
And on that auspicious day
To his worth a tribute pay."

OBERON.

"This with pleasure we will grant;
Nor shalt thou a treasure want,
Such as shall become the boy,
And shall give him lasting joy.

"When the year this birth-day brings
He shall leave off childish things;
We his present dress will take,
And for him a vesture make.

"Come, Titania, let each elf
In this work employ itself;
Let thy fairy-maids prepare,
With our fays the task to share.

"Robin, to the pastures round,
Where the choicest sheep are found,
Fly—the finest fleeces pluck,
Haste and bring them, gentle Puck."

Strait his willing wings he plies,
To the neighb'ring downs he flies;
Of their fleeces robs the sheep,
While the drowsy shepherds sleep:

With the prize he swift returns,
While with joy his bosom burns;
Quick the fairy train with skill,
Pleas'd, perform their sov'reign's will.

Some with ready zeal are seen
Dext'rously the fleece to clean;
Some from herbs a dye prepare;
To card the wool's another's care;

Some together strive to form
Shuttles of the beetle's horn,
Or the various works direct,
While their fellows looms erect.

Fairy-maidens then begin
O'er the warp the woof to fling,
Constantly their fingers move
Till at length the cloth is wove.

Ready elfs the woollen dye;
Then within the moon's beams dry:
Near an elfin taylor stands
To receive it from their hands.

Fairy labours soon are done:
Long before the rising sun
They the promis'd vesture bring,
And present it to the king.

He their diligence commends;
And for faithful Robin sends,
Gives the treasure which he seeks,
To him thus with kindness speaks:

"Here, sweet Puck, a present see,
Worthy him and worthy thee.
Haste, present it to the boy;
May he health and it enjoy!

"May his father's heart receive
All the pleasure earth can give,
As he thro' succeeding years
With success this scion rears!

"Let him ev'ry coming day
Be with conscious virtue gay.
Come, sweet queen, do thou combine,
And to ours thy blessings join."

Bright Titania strait reply'd,
"May he be his mother's pride,
May he ever give her pleasure,
May she long possess her treasure!

"As his childish manners cease,
Let his manly worth increase;
Let him Honour's laws fulfill,
And perform his parents' will;

"Grow in virtue more and more
'Till the race of life be o'er;
Then in regions far above,
Live in glory, live in love.

"Now, good Puck, thy present bear
To the object of thy care,
Haste, return before the night,
Yield dominion to the light."

Strait to Bath the gift he carries,
Leaves it here, nor longer tarries.
Here then, Charles, the dress you see;
It was made, sweet boy, for thee. G. R. M.

LINES, addressed to Miss ADAMS *and Miss* SLEECH, *occasioned by a Fire Skreen given by them to the Rev.* RICHARD BREKETON, *of* Wotton *in the County of* Gloucester.

LADIES, to minds dispos'd aright,
Trifles administer delight,
E'en Fire-skreens serve important ends,
And call to mind our absent friends.
That skreen and stand, now in my view,
Are surely very like you two:
Nay frown not—if I say, dear Madams,
It is Miss *Sleech*, it is Miss *Adams*.
The skreen the first, pray make it out;
That I can do beyond a doubt.
Is she not round, polite, and knows
With skill in hearts to interpose?
Her temper as that surface even
Is surely the best gift of Heaven,
And, if you search her inmost mind,
Depend upon't you there will find
For sense and worth in every scene,
She is a perfect *Evergreen*.
This for Miss *Sleech*—and now, my Madams,
Mark how I prove that *stick* Miss *Adams*.
Is she not taper, tall, and slender,
Her heart still upright, candid, tender;
To skreen distress its favourite end,
Still *open* to a *bosom* friend?
Then she has got, with truth 'tis said,
A well-turn'd and ingenious head;
And is, if rightly understood,
A most accomplish'd stick of wood.
And now, pray, Ladies good, excuse
This superannuated Muse,
Who, able to do nothing better,
Indites to you this worthless letter:
But ere she throws her pen away,
Permit her heartily to pray,

That,

That, as this ſocial ſtand and ſkreen
In cloſeſt union ſtill are ſeen,
Each other as you better know,
You may in firmeſt friendſhip grow.
And may thoſe reverend men your fires
Warm with religious holy fires,
With Faith and Learning's ſtore replete,
At many a future *audit* meet,
Nor viſit yet thoſe realms of day,
To which ſo well they point the way!
Here long to ſkreen them, and defend
Their age from harm, may you attend,
Unleſs with your good ſenſe and truth,
You deign to bleſs ſome choſen youth,
And leave poor *Glouceſter* in the lurch,
To raiſe young Prebends for the Church.

Wotton, Nov. 1, 1786. R. B.

On the Death of Henry Bewicke, *Eſq.* July 4; *ſee our* Obituary *this Month.*

Bewicke, farewell! the vital ſpark
is fled, [dead;
And thou art number'd with the ſilent
Yet mem'ry caſts a penſive look behind,
To trace the virtues that adorn'd thy mind,
And paints thee ſlowly ſinking to the tomb,
Far from the joys, th' endearing ties of home,
No kindred near to watch each "ſhort'ning breath," [of death."
And "ſmooth" with anxious care "the bed
The humble poor thy early loſs muſt grieve, [relieve;
Whoſe heart could pity, and whoſe hand
While oft at morning-dawn, or ev'ning-ſhade, [laid,
They ſeek the ſacred ſpot where thou art
Where ſpreading trees their ſolemn foliage wave, [grave.
And deck with ſweeteſt flow'rs thy ſylvan
And long, dear youth, thy name ſhall be rever'd [ſhar'd;
By thoſe who once thy ſprightly converſe
Who felt the charm of kindneſs ſure to pleaſe,
Of poliſh'd manners, elegance, and eaſe,
And knew thee oft the mental feaſt prolong,
With all th' enchanting pow'rs of wit and ſong,
Who now with ſorrow unaffected mourn,
And drop the tear of friendſhip o'er thy urn.

Neath, Sept. 10. W. Davies.

Elegy *on Miſs* Temple,
eldeſt Daughter of Colonel Temple,
who died July 11, 1802, *at* Briſtol.

In vernal beauty bloom'd the peerleſs maid, [crown'd,
Like ſome fair vine with ambient foliage
While ripening ſuns increaſing charms diſplay'd,
The pride, the luſtre of the regions round.
Thus ſhone array'd in loveline's divine
The hope of Nature, Virtue's ſmiling care;
But myſtic Fate in vain would man define;
Heav'n's dark decrees t' unfold who'd vainly dare?
Conſumption wan, alas! to youth ſworn foe, [fraught hand,
Way'd o'er her tender frame his death-
Impatient wav'd; ſuch beauty to forego,
Such growing grace, provok'd his fell demand.
Malignant ſymptoms hence, a ſickly train,
O'er her pale form their baneful influence ſpread;
The roſe no more preſerv'd its gay domain,
Faded its charms, its bluſhing honours fled.
What now remains? where ſhall we now deſcry [ſpread?
That genial bloom by Nature's bounty
That ray of truth full beaming from her eye,
Where is the rolling brilliant? whither fled?
Total eclipſe of all that Heav'n could give,
That Virtue cherith'd, or that Youth admir'd; [tal've,
Loſt is that mien where Grace was wont
And cold that breaſt which ev'ry Fancy fir'd.
No more her thrilling touch ſhall melt my heart, [ſtar;
The trembling ſtrings ſoft vibrate on my
No more her mimic pencil's ſplendid art
Unite all taſte within its magic ſphere.
To her quick-kindling, her immortal ſight,
High Genius ope'd his mines of pureſt ray,
And Truth full brighten'd with new ſtreams of light
The mighty realm of mind's eternal day.
To wit, to taſte, to elegance, was join'd
All that in ſentiment and feeling dwells;
This thought in love's deſpair ſhall ſooth my mind, [meed excels.
And wake that pride which Fame's proud
And wake that pride which Fame's proud
Sprung from the fruitful lap of teeming May,
The flow'r aſſumes its long-forgotten hue,
Throws off th' unſightly maſk of chill decay,
And warm with op'ning ſweets blooms forth anew; [frame
But, once inhears'd in Death, the mould'ring
Beams not again with radiant luſtre crown'd, [claim,
For ever muſt theſe cheerful realms diForlorn, forgotten, lie in night profound.
There in dark lodgements quietly repoſe
Thoſe limbs once taught with matchleſs grace to move; [glows,
Tho' warm to Mem'ry's eye the portrait
By Fancy colour'd, and bedeck'd by Love,
Her form all bright in Glory's dazzling ſmile
Triumphantly my longing eyes ſurvey;
Seraphic dreams my night's deep griefs beguile,
And Faith illumines with celeſtial ray.

Newark, Aug. 27. F. C. T.

SONNET

SONNET *to the* SKY-LARK.

SWEET harbinger of morn! before thy lay
Salutes in warbles loud returning light;
Ere yet Aurora with her vermeil ray,
Drives from yon mountain's brow the shades of night;

Pleas'd will I wander now the silent plain,
Nor found of steed, nor lab'ring rustic knows,
While on the bosom of the liquid main,
Calm silence sleeps lull'd to serene repose.

Taught by thee, Songster! at each morning's dawn,
While still the drowsy world is lock'd in sleep,
Whether I wander o'er the dewy lawn,
Or climb with toilsome steps the airy steep;

Still shall my grateful prayer ascend above,
To yon immortal source of purity and love!

Lincoln College, Oxford. C. T. J.

INSCRIPTION *on a* DIAL *in a Circle.*

SIC petit Oceanum Phœbus, sic vita sepulchrum,
Dum sensim tacitâ volvitur hora rotâ;
Secula sic fluxunt, sic lux, sic umbra, theatrum
Donec stelligerum clauserit una dies.

TRANSLATION.

THUS seeks the weary Sun the sea,
Thus life its kindred clay,
Thus the revolving hours move on,
And close the short-liv'd day;

Thus ages fly, thus light and shade
Divide the rolling year,
Till the last dreadful day shall shut
The starry theatre.

Lincoln College, Oxford. C. T. J.

SONNET TO EVENING.

Written on the Banks of the MERSEY.

AS thus, O eve! I ponder in thy reign,
And on some rock enlichen'd bank I lie, [outstretch'd eye,
Conceal'd from view—and whil'st my
All "idly gazing," o'er Cestria's * domain;

Or, as I mark the gentle rippling main,
Ting'd with the gold of yonder Western sky;
And see the sombre shadows as they fly
In sportive fancy o'er the fringed plain:

Sweet mem'ry then doth fill my musing breast,
And oft I con those happy moments o'er,
When Myra first, with looks in mildness dreft,
Taught me to love, and Virtue to adore;

For deep her image on my heart's impress'd,
And as I trace it, still it charms the more.

Liverpool. J. B——N.

* Cheshire.

SONNET, *to the Earl of* CARNARVON,

On the disembodying of the Wiltshire Militia, 1802.

CARNARVON, who from antient kings descends, [friends,
Through a long line of England's noblest
Whose firm command, yet all-engaging way, [obey;
Made Wiltshire sons with cheerful hearts

Who, ever zealous in his country's cause,
Alike befriends our liberty and laws;
In Senates steady, bold, convincing, clear;
In camps—to ev'ry loyal soldier dear;

Of honest worth the constant patron found;
Rever'd by all the liberal minds around;
Slow to condemn, and eager to reward:
(Merit, wherever seen, should claim regard!)

To you may Heaven its choicest blessings send, [mend!
Health, fame, and all that mortals e'er com-

H.

STANZAS, *addressed to* B. BURGESS, *Esq. on his Marriage with Miss* BARRETT.

ERE yet the Spring attains its round,
Or May our fancy greets;
We tread the gardens cultur'd mound,
And hail its future sweets.

Each spot with nicest care is dress'd,
The latent seed contains;
The branches prun'd, the weeds suppress'd,
Evince the gard'ner's pains.

Nature with prompt and lib'ral pow'r
Extends her large produce;
The rip'ning fruit, the op'ning flow'r,
For ornament or use.

Such was thy beauteous lovely bride
When first I saw her face;
Just as the blush of maiden pride
O'er infant sports took place.

From parents love the guidance flow'd,
Which train'd each tendril best;
Nature the kindest soil bestow'd,
Instruction did the rest.

This garden deck'd with ev'ry grace,
With ev'ry virtue sown,
By wedlock's sacred soft embrace
Is now become thy own.

And long in *Summer's* gay attire
May'st thou its sweets enjoy,
Nor baneful blight, or tempest dire,
One blooming hope destroy!

May still thy *Autumn* be serene,
Nor ripen'd life decline,
Till joyful harvest intervene,
And a new race shall shine!

When

When chilling *Winter* ſhall appear,
As hand in hand you walk,
Still o'er the bleſſings of the year
Enraptur'd may you talk!

On ev'ry ſide freſh joys be found
To glad your hearts and eyes,
From children's children ſporting round,
May other *Springs* ariſe!

ANACREON. ODE XXV.

WHENE'ER I quaff the gen'rous bowl,
Then ſleep the ſorrows of my ſoul.
Why ſhould I then bedew my eyes
With tears? why heave my breaſt with ſighs?
Fated it is that I muſt die,
Tho' I repine, and mourn, and cry.
Should I with ſour and ſullen brow
Crowd then my little ſpace with woe?
No: let us drink the juice divine,
The gift of Bacchus, god of wine;
For when we quaff the gen'rous bowl,
Then ſleep the ſorrows of the ſoul. T. B.

L'HISTOIRE DE LA ROSE:
A' Miss Ons * * *.

DANS les prés embellis par les regards de Flore, [attend,
Aux premiers traits du jour la Rose avide
Que ſur ſon Char d'azur la blondiſſante Aurore
Ramène le Zéphyr galant.

Inſenſible au plaiſir, dans ſon jeune calice,
Elle ſommeille encor, ſans éclats, ſans odeur:
Tel eſt l'obſcur réant d'une beauté novice,
Avant qu' Amour brule ſon cœur.

Zéphyr vient, papillonne, en Courtiſan volage; [épineux;
Voit la Reine des fleurs ſur ſon trône
Et d'un ſouffle léger enfants du badinage,
Ouvre ſon bouton amoureux.

La vermeille Captive, à peine épanouie,
Abandonne l'émail de ſon ſein odorant;
Et couronne ſoudain la galante folie
De ſon agile Conquérant.

Mais Phœbus preſſe, hélas! ſes courſiers trop rapides;
Et l'amant de Thétis, précipitant ſon tour,
Vole d'un pas fougueux dans les Plaines liquides
Eteindre le flambeau du jour.

La fille du Printems, ſur ſa tige embellie,
Loin de l'aſtre des cieux perd ſon coraïl nouveau;
Et bientôt pâliſſante, inclinée et flétrie,
Tombe dans la nuit du Tombeau.

Par un doux ſouvenir la Belle eſt conſolée
D'être déjà ravie aux jeux les plus rians:
D'une ſaiſon ſi tendre, et ſi vite écoulée,
Elle a charmé les courts inſtans.

O gentille Daphné, ſuis ſa route fleurie:
Moiſſonne enfolâtrant les baiſers des amours—
S'ils n'éternisents pas le ſonge de la vie,
Ils en adouciſſent le cours.

Par M. Cerf, Officier de Marine, au Service de ſa Majeſté Britannique.

A FAREWELL TO AN OLD HORSE,
ſold to an Itinerant Preacher.

POOR Jack! from thy old home, in this ſad hour,
Howe'er reluctant, thou art doom'd to go;
Alas, poor boy! thou'rt in a ſtranger's pow'r. [know.
And thy old maſter never more muſt

Who now ſhall lead thee to the purling rill?
Who now the oats within thy manger ſpread? [fill?
Who now thy rack with ſweeteſt hay ſhall
And who for thee prepare the ſtrawy bed?

Who now ſhall pick thy feet, and comb thy mane, [ſnug?
While ſtelter'd from the cold in ſtable
Or who thy empty'd rack ſhall fill again?
And who o'er thee ſhall fling the friendly rug?

Perhaps 'twill be thy lot (yet Heav'n forbid!)
To ſtand neglected in ſome wretched ſhed,
With walls of plaiſter'd mud or thorny kid,
And o'er the empty manger droop thy head.

Perhaps compell'd thro' dirty lane thou'lt go,
A Methodiſt thy maſter call'd to preach;
No reſpite from thy daily toil thou'lt know,
But faint each night thy journey's end ſhalt reach.

Then ſtand, perhaps, half famiſh'd in a ſtall
Where winter's ſavage winds blow keen and chill;
While he to gaping auditors ſhall bawl,
Or by a cheerful fire ſhall eat his fill.

But thou, perhaps, thy daily labour done,
Each night ſome hoſpitable friend ſhalt meet,
Whoſe toiling family ſhall round thee run,
And both thy maſter and thyſelf ſhall greet.

Some to the ſtable thee ſhall gently lead,
And ſome thy maſter to the parlour fire;
Where he of faſts may talk, on dainties feed,
And thou ſhalt have whate'er thou can'ſt deſire.

Some with officious haſte thy food ſhall fetch,
And ſome the litter ſhake up to thy knees;
Where unmoleſted thou thy limbs may'ſt ſtretch,
And while thy maſter's preaching lie at eaſe.

But all uncertain this; yet hark, my boy!
Whate'er in life thy future lot may be,
Thou'lt never ſink beneath the reach of joy,
Or riſe beyond the graſp of miſery.

Farewell, poor Jack! yet once again farewell!
Till, at one graſp thy life and labours o'er,
Thy maſters faithful drudge thou'lt ne'er rebel,
But do thy duty—he can do no more. W. F.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1802.

H. OF LORDS.

May 7.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Export and Import Duty bill, the bill for allowing French Wines to be imported in Bottles, the Bank Reſtriction, and 13 other bills.

Earl *Spencer* moved for copies of the returns of the revenues of Malta, during the time of its being in our poſſeſſion.—Agreed to.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Nicholls* ſubmitted his motion for paſſing cenſure on the late miniſters, and entered into a long detail of the meaſures purſued by them from the commencement of the war. His ſpeech may be briefly ſaid to be one continued ſtrain of invective againſt Mr. Pitt; whom, among other inferior points, he accuſed of attempting to famiſh France, by buying up corn in foreign markets, of waſting the force and money of the kingdom, by the expedition to St. Domingo; by which, he ſaid, we loſt 25,000 men, and expended 22,000,000l. He alſo particularly cenſured the expeditions to La Vendee and Holland; and aſſerted that, in conſequence of the eſtabliſhment of the Income Tax, *thouſands had periſhed in the poor houſes!* In ſhort, he condemned every meaſure of the late miniſters, and denied that any one of their plans had proved ſucceſsful, excepting the expedition to Egypt, the happy termination of which he attributed to the Peace. He concluded with moving,—"That an humble addreſs ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, expreſſive of the thanks of the Houſe to his Majeſty, for having been pleaſed to remove the Right Hon. William Pitt from his councils."

Mr. *Jones* ſeconded the motion.

Lord *Belgrave* moſt ably defended the general conduct of the late miniſtry; and, as a debt of gratitude, he thought the Houſe ought to move,—"That, by the wiſdom, energy, and firmneſs of his Majeſty's councils, during the late arduous conteſt, ſupported by the unparalleled exertions of our fleets and armies, and by the magnanimity and fortitude of the people, the honour of this country has been upheld, its ſtrength united and conſolidated, its credit and commerce maintained and extended, and our invaluable Conſtitution preſerved againſt the attacks of foreign and domeſtic enemies."

Mr. *Thornton* ſeconded the amendment.

Sir *H. Mildmay* contended, that the conduct of Mr. Pitt had ſaved the country from ruin; and that a vote of thanks ſhould be paſſed to him, for the great and important ſervices he had rendered this country; to which effect he moved a further amendment.

Mr. *Erſkine* ſaid, he could not concur in the original motion, as it was thanking his Majeſty for doing a thing which they did not know whether he had done or not; neither could he concur in the amendment moved by the noble lord; and therefore moved, as an amendment, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of miniſters during the late war, and the reaſons of their reſignation."

Mr. *Wilberforce* ſupported the original amendment.

Sir *R. Peel* alſo ſpoke at conſiderable length in favour of the late Miniſter, whoſe comprehenſive mind, he ſaid, "embraced every branch of the public intereſt; who was ever ſeeking out occaſions to promote the public good—who neglected nothing but himſelf." And was it beſitting, he would aſk, in a great nation, to leave ſuch a man in a ſtate ſcarcely able to ſupport himſelf? He ſhould wiſh to ſee ſomething more ſubſtantial than mere thanks voted to the late Miniſter.

Mr. *Grey* condemned the conduct of the late Miniſter, particularly for not acceding to the overtures for peace made by Bonaparte. He obſerved, that the Houſe would act with the higheſt degree of inconſiſtency in approving of the conduct of the late miniſtry; for, it was a circumſtance perfectly well known, that a majority of the perſons who compoſed the Cabinet while they were in power, now conſidered the peace recently concluded as a ruinous one; conſequently, if their counſels had prevailed, the country would not have had peace. He was ready to admit that, for a thorough knowledge of finance, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer was excelled by few; but certainly his love of innovation had produced difficulties ſuch as this country never had before experienced. He had added 350 millions to the public debt, and 15 millions to national taxation. He therefore gave to the vote of thanks his decided diſapprobation.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* juſtified the conduct of the late Adminiſtration; contended that it was not till the year 1801, that the queſtion of peace could be properly diſcuſſed; and concluded with obſerving, that the late war was no ordinary one, but had been brought about by a revolution in principles, manners, religion, and government. It was a revolution that this country could not look at with indifference; but which it did look at with impartiality, till circumſtances compelled it to arm in its own defence. The ſituation in which Europe was left, was certainly to be lamented; but, at a time when every other country had been diſmembered, the integrality of England had been preſerved—while other countries were reduced to bank-

bankruptcy, the commerce, trade, and wealth of our own had increaſed and flouriſhed.

Mr. *Fox* roſe at half-paſt 11, and ſpoke till paſt 2 o'clock. He entered into a minute inveſtigation of the conduct of the late Adminiſtration, and paid ſome very high compliments to the talents of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer; but, as he ſtill retained his former opinion of the meaſures of the late Adminiſtration, he could not conſent to give them thanks for that conduct, of which he had always diſapproved. He then proceeded to argue at conſiderable length upon the ſtate of the finances of the country, and particularly upon the Income Tax, which he condemned in very ſtrong terms. He touched upon the ſtate of Ireland, when inſurrection, ready to burſt forth, was ſubdued by ſuch ſeverities; and, after many other obſervations, concluded with ſaying, he could neither ſupport the original motion nor the amendment.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a ſpeech of great ability, replied to Mr. Fox; and ſaid, he ſhould give his moſt decided ſupport to the amendment of his noble friend. He admitted, that during the late war ſome of our expeditions had failed; but contended that the conduct of the war, in general, had been ſucceſsful.

The following diviſions at length took place. For the original motion 52, againſt it 224; for Lord Belgrave's amendment 222, againſt it 52; for Sir H. Mildmay's motion of thanks to Mr. Pitt 211, againſt it 52.

H. OF LORDS.

May 10.

The Dukes of Suſſex and Cambridge's Annuity bills received the Royal Aſſent.

Lord *Holland* called the attention of the Houſe to the ſituation of the Queen of Portugal, in conſequence of the Definitive Treaty. After a repetition of the arguments which had already been uſed reſpecting the Prince of Orange, he proceeded to ſtate that it would be impoſſible for the Houſe to decide upon the merits of the treaty in regard to Portugal, without comparing the treaty of 1797, which this government had prevented from being ratified, with the Treaty of Badajos. He contended, that the treaty of 1797 was more favourable; and concluded with moving an Addreſs, to beg his Majeſty to give orders for a copy of the Treaty of Paris, ſigned on Auguſt 10, 1797, between France and Portugal, to be laid before the Houſe.

Lord *Pelham* gave his negative to the motion.

The Marquis of *Sligo* ſaid, that the beſt mode for this country to be of ſervice to Portugal was, to maintain her own honour, dignity, and independence.

Lord *Grenville* ſaid, the Secretary had acted wiſely by not acceding to the motion, as the papers could not, in the preſent inſtance, be laid before the Houſe without a breach of oath on the part of the King's ſervants. If they could be brought forward, Lord H. would ſee that the greateſt part of the facts on which he had founded his charges againſt the late Adminiſtration were erroneous.

Lord Holland perſiſting in his motion, the queſtion was put and negatived.

Lord *Minto* called the attention of the Houſe to the extraordinary circumſtance of the Firſt Conſul having made himſelf maſter of the greater part of Italy during the negotiation for peace. He heard with the utmoſt aſtoniſhment at Vienna, as did all the Engliſhmen there, of the ſigning of the Preliminaries; but, while he condemned the treaty, he by no means wiſhed to inſinuate that it ought not to be religiouſly carried into execution. After expreſſing his indignation at the manner in which Bonaparte had acquired the ſovereignty of Italy, and of the conſequences to this country, by the advantages which France had gained by the treaty, his Lordſhip moved to addreſs his Majeſty, that he would give orders that copies of all communications, &c. on the ſubject of the Firſt Conſul of France poſſeſſing himſelf of the Sovereignty of the Ciſalpine Republick, and of the iſland of Elba, be laid before the Houſe.

Lord *Pelham* ſaid, that although he did not differ much from Lord Minto, yet he muſt inform him, that it would be of no uſe to move ſuch an Addreſs: nevertheleſs, he had thought it his duty to adviſe his Majeſty to ſign the treaty, ſuch as it was.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* aſked, if miniſters had made any repreſentation againſt the tranſaction as ſoon as they heard of it, and what that repreſentation was?

The Miniſters declined giving an explicit anſwer; and were defended for ſo doing by the *Lord Chancellor*.

After ſome animadverſions from Lord *Grenville*, and approbation from Lord *Auckland*, the queſtion was put and negatived.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Tyrwhitt* announced, that the claims of the Prince of Wales were at length put into a train promiſing the moſt ſatisfactory reſult. The mode to be adopted, by the recommendation of the firſt authorities, was by *a petition of right*; and when the deciſion of the Court ſhould be made, he ſhould have the honour to communicate it to the Houſe. With reſpect to the debts of his Royal Highneſs, there had been paid, ſince the year 1795, the ſum of 525,000 l.; not from the public purſe, but from the monies ſet apart by the wiſdom of the Houſe for that beneficial purpoſe; and a great balance

lance would ſtill remain from the revenue, ſo as to enable his Royal Highneſs to liquidate all the juſt claims which may be made againſt him.

Mr. *Sarjeant* moved, that 88,000 men (which is a reduction of 42,000 from the late war quota), including 18,000 marines, be granted for ſea-ſervice for one month, ending 24th June next.

The following ſums were then voted for defraying the charges of the ſaid men for one lunar month:—162,800l. for wages; 167,200l. for victualling; 264,000l. for wear and tear of ſhips; 22,000l. for ordnance.

The *Secretary at War* brought forward a plan for the reduction of the army; the outlines of which he ſtated as follow:—The 28th regiment of light dragoons [ſerving in Ireland, and re-conſidered as unneceſſary to be retained], five additional battalions of infantry, and 17 regiments of fencible infantry in Great Britain, to be diſbanded; the regiments of cavalry to be reduced to 60 men rank and file each troop; which will be a reduction of 6,970 of cavalry. The foot-guards to be reduced to 95 men each company. The reduction in the Mediterranean amounts to 4,994 men; in the Weſt Indies, to 6,815 men. The militia of Great Britain, the Hon. Gentleman obſerved, was already diſbanded, and progreſs was making to diſband that of Ireland. The total reduction of the army therefore amounts to 121,400 men; which will produce a ſaving in the national expences, during the remainder of the year, of 2,400,621l. The Right Hon. Gent. then moved, that the number of land-forces for the ſervice of Great Britain for one month, be 61,776 men, including invalids.

After a ſhort debate, agreed to.

23,269 land-forces were voted for the ſervice of Ireland, and the ſum of 581,696l. to defray the charges for the army in the different places.

It was alſo reſolved that farther proviſion be made for granting an allowance to ſerjeant-majors of the militia.

May 11.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* preſented a copy of the Treaty of Badajos, together with the Treaty of Peace between France and Portugal, and a copy of the Convention between this country and the Northern Powers.

Gen. *Gaſcoigne* cenſured in ſtrong terms the omiſſion of any proviſion in the Definitive Treaty, for eſtabliſhing commercial relations between this country and France; and, after much argument, moved that there be laid before the Houſe, an account of any explanation which had taken place between his Majeſty's Government and the French and Batavian Republicks, reſpecting the removal or tranſfer of Britiſh property belonging to any eſtabliſhment formed by Britiſh ſubjects, which are to be reſtored to France and her allies by virtue of the Definitive Treaty.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* oppoſed the motion; which, after much converſation, was negatived without a diviſion.

The Houſe then went into a ſeparate Committee on the Acts relating to the duty on Lottery Licences, on Franks, on the Sugar Drawback bill, and the Medicine Duty bill. In the firſt of theſe Committees, Mr. *Vanſittart* ſtated the plan of Government to be to grant licences for 50l. and then to permit the lottery-office-keepers to have agents in the country on the payment of 10l. The Committee on the Act reſpecting the privilege of franking, was for the purpoſe of extending it to all parts of the United Kingdom. The annual duty paid by the venders of medicines to be raiſed from 20s. in London to 40s.; and from 5s. to 10s. in the country.

May 12.

The Houſe went into a Committee of Ways and Means for Ireland; in which Mr. *Corry* ſtated, that the ſupplies already voted amounted to the ſum of 4,641,000l. to meet which the Ways and Means of Ireland were as follow, viz. revenue, 3,000,000l.; the loan, 2,161,000l.; the lottery, 200,000l. A further ſupply, however, would be wanted; for which purpoſe a loan had been negotiated, upon the moſt profitable terms that had ever been obtained. He had borrowed 1,500,000l. Britiſh currency, at an intereſt of only 3l. 16s. 3d. per cent. per annum. He then moved that the ſaid ſum be granted by way of loan; which was agreed to.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* preſented the papers relative to Malta.

Dr. *Lawrence* made his promiſed motion for the papers relative to India.

After ſome obſervations from Mr. *Dundas*, Mr. *T. Grenville*, and Lord *Hawkeſbury*, the ſeveral motions made by Dr. Lawrence, which began with an account of the claims of the French on the coaſt of Coromandel in 1748, and ended in calling for a copy of the treaty between France and Holland in 1795; were all put, and negatived without a diviſion.

H. OF LORDS.

May 13.

Earl *Stanhope*, having ſome important facts to communicate to the Houſe, moved for the excluſion of ſtrangers.

When the gallery was re-opened, Lord *Grenville* was found delivering a very able ſpeech. He was firmly of opinion, that the Definitive Treaty ought to be kept inviolate by this country; and it was not his intention to propoſe any thing that might

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cenſure thoſe who had framed it. He then adverted to the principles on which negotiations ought to be conducted; and contended, that in the preſent inſtance ſuch principles had not been attended to. After touching on the ſeveral points which have already formed a ſubject of diſcuſſion, he proceeded to cenſure certain ſtipulations on the part of the French, and overſights on our own, in nearly the ſame line of argument as that purſued in the other Houſe by Mr. Windham; and concluded by moving an Addreſs to his Majeſty ſimilar to that which was moved in the Commons. (See below.)

The Duke of *Norfolk* expreſſed his decided oppoſition to the Addreſs, and diſapprobation of the tendency of many of the arguments which had fallen from Lord G. He moved, that all the words in the Addreſs after "humbly adviſe" ſhould be omitted.

Lord *Pelham* argued with great ability againſt the principal poſitions in Lord Grenville's ſpeech; and concluded by moving, that an Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, approving of the Definitive Treaty.

Lords *Weſtmorland*, *Ellenborough*, *Carnarvon*, *Auckland*, *Spencer*, *Darnley*, *Fitzgibbon*, *Chancellor*, *Camden*, *Stanhope*, *Holland*, and the Duke of *Richmond*, delivered their opinions. After which the queſtion was put on the amendment; when the numbers were, Contents 122, Non-Contents 16. Lord Pelham's motion was then carried without a diviſion.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Windham*, in a ſpeech replete with argument, entered into a review of the ſacrifices made by Great Britain to France, and declared that Miniſters had given the French Republick a fourth part of the globe!!! When he caſt his eyes, he ſaid, over Europe, he was loſt in wonder and amazement: it was a ſubject ſo immenſe, that he knew not how to approach it. It was impoſſible to bring it into the compaſs of a debate, as it comprized the whole of the war, and an hiſtory of the French revolution. It were to examine what France has done, can do; and what Great Britain can do, and what ſhe will do. All attempts to examine theſe topics muſt be drawn from inference. Mr. Windham then took a comprehenſive view of the different Powers, and their relative ſituations with France; and had no doubt in declaring, univerſal empire was the grand object of the Republick—it is exemplified in all her proceedings. Since the ſigning the Definitive Treaty, ſhe was engaged in poſting her centinels, forming her magazines, marſhalling her troops, and in plain and open terms alluring us of her intentions. She had attacked our political greatneſs, and was now levelling her artillery againſt our Cuſtom-houſe. After a variety of obſervations, he contended that this country was in a worſe ſtate than the day before the treaty was ſigned. He therefore was of opinion, that it would be much better that the country were now at war, than its tranquility ſhould be dependant upon the preſent calamitous treaty. Mr. Windham concluded by moving,

"That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to aſſure his Majeſty that we have taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration the Definitive Treaty of Peace which his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to communicate to this Houſe: That we acknowledge, with all humility and ſubmiſſion, his Majeſty's undoubted prerogative of peace and war; and that we ſhall conſider it to be our firſt duty, as far as may depend on us, to maintain inviolate the public faith, as it is pledged by this treaty, and to aſſiſt his Majeſty in performing, with uprightneſs and punctuality, the engagements into which his Majeſty has been adviſed to enter; but that we cannot conceal the painful apprehenſions with which we conſider the reſult of thoſe engagements; nor can we forbear to offer to his Majeſty our humble and dutiful advice for the adoption of ſuch meaſures as can alone, in our opinion, under the bleſſing of Providence, avert from us the dangers with which we are ſurrounded: That it is impoſſible for us to have ſeen, without the utmoſt anxiety and alarm, all the unexampled circumſtances which have attended the final concluſion of the preſent peace—the extenſive and important ſacrifices, which, without any correſponding conceſſion, this treaty has added to thoſe already made on our part by the Preliminary Articles—the unlooked-for and immenſe acceſſions of territory, influence, and power, which it has tacitly confirmed to France—the numerous ſubjects of claſhing intereſt and unavoidable diſpute which it has left entirely un-adjuſted:—And above all, thoſe continued and ſyſtematic projects of aggrandizement, of which, in the very moment of peace, we have ſeen unhappily ſuch undeniable and convincing evidence: That by relinquiſhing ſo many ſources of proſperity in peace, and ſo many bulwarks of defence in war, and by renouncing, at the ſame time, the advantage and ſecurity always hitherto derived from the accuſtomed renewal of former treaties, the Britiſh Government has impoſed on itſelf a greater neceſſity than has ever before exiſted for meaſures of increaſed precaution, and for determinations of unſhaken conſtancy: That we, therefore, rely on his Majeſty's paternal wiſdom for a watchful and unremitted attention to the ſituation and future conduct of the Power with whom we have negotiated; and we think it neceſſary more eſpecially to aſſure his Majeſty

Majeſty of our ready and firm ſupport in that determination, which we truſt his Majeſty will henceforward ſteadily purſue, of reſiſting every freſh encroachment (of whatever nature) which ſhall be attempted on the maritime, commercial, or colonial rights and intereſts of the Britiſh empire. This our ſolemn declaration muſt, as we believe, materially conduce to prevent the neceſſity which it is calculated to meet; and we truſt, that his Majeſty will alſo approve of our deſire to ſupport it by a ſcale of naval and military defence, adequate to the extent of our danger, and to the importance of the intereſts which we have to maintain. The anxiety which we feel in this reſpect, is the neceſſary conſequence of our ſincere wiſh for the permanence of the public tranquillity which his Majeſty has now re-eſtabliſhed. And it is for the ſame important purpoſe, that we alſo moſt earneſtly recommend to his Majeſty's wiſdom the preſſing neceſſity of arranging, by immediate and amicable diſcuſſion, thoſe points of eſſential intereſt which had been adjuſted by former treaties, but for which no proviſion has been made in this negotiation. Theſe councils we ſubmit to his Majeſty with confidence, in the preſent awful criſis of public affairs, prepared to meet with firmneſs all the difficulties and dangers of our preſent ſituation, but deſirous above all things to promote the ſtability and ſecurity of real peace; the object which it has been his Majeſty's benevolent deſire, by ſuch extenſive ſacrifices, to enſure to his loyal and affectionate people."

Lord *Folkſtone* ſeconded the motion.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* ſpoke at great length in defence of the peace, and concluded with moving, as an amendment to the original motion,

"That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to aſſure his Majeſty, That we have taken into our moſt ſerious conſideration the Definitive Treaty of Peace, which his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to communicate to this Houſe: That we have already declared our full approbation of the Preliminary Articles of Peace which, by his Majeſty's command, were laid before this Houſe; and we are ſatisfied that his Majeſty has, on the whole, wiſely conſulted the intereſts of his people, in having concluded a Definitive Treaty, founded on the baſis of theſe Preliminaries: That although we deeply lament the calamitous events which have taken place on the Continent of Europe in the courſe of the war, we cannot but reflect, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, that the wild and deſtructive deſigns with which this country was threatened at its commencement, have been effectually fruſtrated:—That his Majeſty's dominions have not only been preſerved entire, but valuable and important acquiſitions have been annexed to them:—That our commercial and maritime ſuperiority have been maintained and improved; and that we continue in the confirmed poſſeſſion of thoſe means of exertion which the experience of the late conteſt has proved more than ever to be equal, even amidſt the new and unexampled difficulties of other nations of Europe, to maintain the independence, and aſſert the honour of this country:—That, impreſſed with theſe ſentiments, we are on our parts earneſtly ſolicitous to cultivate and improve the bleſſings of peace, and to concur in ſuch meaſures as his Majeſty in his wiſdom ſhall judge to be beſt calculated to prevent occaſions of miſunderſtanding with foreign Powers:—That we rely on his Majeſty's known diſpoſition to adhere with the moſt ſcrupulous fidelity to his engagements; but, that we entertain at the ſame time a perfect confidence, that his Majeſty will not fail to employ that vigilance and attention which the preſent ſituation of Europe demands; and, above all, that his Majeſty will be uniformly determined and prepared to defend againſt every encroachment the great ſources of the wealth, commerce, and naval power, of the empire:—That we are fully perſuaded, that his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects will at all times be ready to ſupport the honour of his Majeſty's crown, and the rights, laws, and liberties of their country, with the ſame zeal, energy, and fortitude, which they have invariably manifeſted during the war, now happily brought to a concluſion."

The Hon. Mr. *Pole* ſeconded the amendment.

Mr. *Grenville* oppoſed it, and argued on the grounds laid down by Mr. Windham.

Mr. *Dundas* ſpoke in favour of the peace.

Gen. *Gaſcoigne*, on account of the lateneſs of the hour (three o'clock), moved an adjournment, which was, after ſome debate, agreed to; the numbers being, for the adjournment 187, againſt it 135.

May 14.

Upon the motion of *Sir W Young*, the order of the day for reſuming the debate on the Definitive Treaty was read.

The *Speaker* then read the Addreſs moved laſt night by Mr. Windham, and the Addreſs moved thereon, as an amendment, by Lord Hawkeſbury.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* remarked, that the detail of the ſubject having already been fully diſcuſſed, he ſhould not have occaſion long to intrude upon the attention of the Houſe. The noble lord went over all the topics of argument which had been ſo often urged, and contended, from ſtatements of the exports and imports of this country and France for ſeveral years back, that we were completely beyond her reach; and concluded by ſupporting the amendment.

Gen.

Gen. *Maitland* ſaid, the more he conſidered the ſubject then before the Houſe, and the more he viewed the conduct of his Majeſty's miniſters in making peace, the more firmly was he perſuaded that it was a peace as good, as honourable, and as likely to be permanent, as any which, under the preſent circumſtances of Europe, could be obtained for this country.

Lord *Temple* contended, we had not gained any ſecurity for the future by this peace; for he would appeal to the commercial part of the community, whoſe ſentiments he was well acquainted with, whether the Treaty of Peace ſecured to them their commercial advantages. The noble lord adverted to the ſubject of the non-renewal of treaties; and obſerved, that by not renewing the treaty with Holland the flag of this country was diſhonoured.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* argued at great length in defence of his own conduct, and that of his colleagues in office, in bringing the war to a concluſion upon terms which afforded every degree of ſecurity that could, upon any reaſonable grounds, be expected, after the events which Europe had witneſſed during the laſt ten years. "The ſentiments of miniſters (ſaid he) are founded on the moſt ſincere wiſh to preſerve the bleſſings of peace; and they will, with due precaution and conciliatory policy, endeavour to preſerve it. Indeed, I flatter myſelf that, in calculating its probable duration, we may aſſign to it as long an exiſtence as any peace concluded in the laſt century. If there be any diſpoſition in the enemy to miſuſe their power; if there be any diſpoſition, which I do not admit to have been ſhewn, to encroach upon our rights, the beſt ſecurity for repoſe is to preſent no point of weakneſs to an active rival. By maintaining confidence at home, and a ſyſtem of prudence and caution abroad, I ſee no reaſon to ſuppoſe our tranquillity will be ſhaken. I ſee nothing in the ſituation of Europe or of France that ſhould fill us with premature apprehenſions."

Mr. *Sheridan* vindicated the conſiſtency of the Whig party, which, he ſaid, ſtill kept its ground, amidſt the 11 or 12 parties into which that Houſe was now divided. He ridiculed the notion thrown out on the other ſide, of bringing France to a pacific temper by reſtoring her colonies. Bonaparte would not be fixed, as it were, to a trade, and *nailed* behind a *counter*; he would not, even if there were to be a ſubſcription at Lloyd's to ſet him up in buſineſs: which would be as uſeful as the plan of erecting a ſtatue to another great man (Mr. Pitt) in the Bank of England; not a ſtatue of gold, but of *papier machee*, for which the materials were always ready. Mr. Sheridan ſtrictly and ſeverely arraigned the conduct of Bonaparte. Diſapproving both of the Addreſs and of the amendment, he moved another amendment in the following words:

"We humbly repreſent to his Majeſty, that the omiſſion of various opportunities of negotiating a peace with advantage to this country; and more eſpecially, the rejection of the overtures made by the Chief Conſul of France in January 1800, appears to this Houſe to have led to a ſtate of affairs, which rendered peace ſo neceſſary, as to juſtify the important and painful ſacrifices which his Majeſty has been adviſed to make for the attainment thereof."

Mr. *Grey* thought the terms of the peace were ſuch as, under all the circumſtances, ſhould be accepted. He vindicated the arrangements made by the Marquis of Lanſdown in concluding the peace of 1783.

The queſtion was then put on Mr. Windham's motion for an Addreſs; Ayes 20, Noes 276.

Mr. Sheridan's amendment, and another propoſed by Mr. Bouverie, were then negatived; and the amended Addreſs of Lord Hawkeſbury put and carried.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLICK.

PARIS, AUGUST 5.

Extract from the Regiſter of the Deliberations of the Council of State.

SITTING OF AUGUST 4.

PROJECT OF A SENATUS CONSULTUM FOR ORGANIZING THE CONSTITUTION.

TITLE I.

Art. 1. Each juriſdiction of a Juſtice of the Peace has a Cantonal Aſſembly.—2. Each communal circuit or diſtrict of Sub-prefecture has an Electoral College for the circuit.—3. Each department has an Electoral College for the department.

TITLE II.

OF THE CANTONAL ASSEMBLIES.

4. The Aſſembly of the Canton is compoſed of all the Citizens domiciliated in the canton, and inſcribed on the commune liſt of the circuit. From the epoch when the communal liſts ought to be renewed in the terms of the Conſtitution, the Aſſembly of the Canton ſhall be compoſed of all the Citizens domiciliated in the Canton, and enjoying the rights of Citizenſhip.—5. The Firſt Conſul nominates the Preſident of the Cantonal Aſſembly. His functions continue for five years, and he may be re-appointed indefinitely. He is aſſiſted by four Inſpectors; two of them being the oldeſt, and the other two the perſons paying moſt taxes, among citizens having a right to vote in the Cantonal Aſſembly. The Preſident and four Inſpectors appoint the Secretary.—6. The Aſſembly of the Canton divides itſelf into Sections, for performing the operations belonging to it. At the firſt convocation of each Aſſembly, its organization and forms of proceeding ſhall be determined

termined by a regulation iſſued by the Government.—7. The Preſident of the Cantonal Aſſembly appoints the Preſidents of the Sections. Their functions terminate with each Sectionary Aſſembly. They are, each of them, aſſiſted by two Inſpectors, the one being the oldeſt, and the other moſt heavily taxed, of the citizens having a right to vote in the ſection.—8. The Cantonal Aſſembly returns two citizens, out of whom the Firſt Conſul chooſes the Juſtice of the Peace for the Canton. It, in like manner, returns two citizens for each vacant place of *ſuppleant* to the Juſtices of Peace.—9. The Juſtices of the Peace and their *ſuppleants* are appointed for ten years.—10. In cities containing 5000 perſons, the Cantonal Aſſembly preſents two citizens for each ſeat in the Municipal Council. In cities where there may be ſeveral Juſtices of the Peace, or ſeveral Cantonal Aſſemblies, each Aſſembly will, in like manner, preſent two citizens for each ſeat in the Municipal Council.—11. The Members of the Municipal Councils are taken by each Cantonal Aſſembly from a liſt of a hundred of the perſons paying moſt taxes in the canton. This liſt ſhall be executed and printed by order of the Prefect.—12. The Municipal Councils are renewed in the proportion of one half every ten years.—13. The Firſt Conſul chooſes the Mayors and Aſſiſtants in the Municipal Councils. They are to be five years in office, and may be re-appointed.—14. The Cantonal Aſſembly nominates to the Electoral College of the circuit the number of Members aſſigned to it, in proportion to the number of citizens of which it is compoſed.—15 It nominates to the Electoral College of the department, from a liſt hereinafter referred to, the number of Members aſſigned to it.—16. The members of the Electoral Colleges muſt be domiciliated in the reſpective circuits and departments.—17. The Government convokes the Cantonal Aſſemblies, fixes the time of their ſitting, and the object of their meeting.

TITLE III. ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

18. The Electoral Colleges of the circuits have one member for every 500 domiciliated inhabitants of the circuit. The number of members cannot exceed 200, nor fall below 120.—19. The Departmental Electoral Colleges have one member for every 1000 domiciliated inhabitants in the department; but, notwithſtanding, theſe members cannot be more than 300, nor fewer than 200.—20. The members of the Electoral Colleges are appointed for life.—21. If a member of an Electoral College is denounced to the Government as having permitted any act contrary to the dictates of honour or the intereſts of the country, the Government invites the College to manifeſt its opinion thereon. Three-fourths of the votes are neceſſary to make a denounced member loſe his place in the college.—22. A member loſes his ſeat in the Electoral Colleges for the ſame cauſes which would deprive him of the rights of citizenſhip. He alſo loſes when, without any legitimate obſtruction, he abſents himſelf from three ſucceſſive meetings.—23. The Firſt Conſul appoints the Preſidents of the Electoral Colleges on each ſeſſion. The Police of the Electoral College, when aſſembled, is excluſively under the direction of the Preſident.—24. The Electoral Colleges appoint, at the commencement of each ſeſſion, two Inſpectors and a Secretary.—25. In order to the formation of the Electoral Colleges of Department, there ſhall be drawn up in each department, under the orders of the Miniſter of Finance, a liſt of 600 citizens, who are moſt heavily aſſeſſed to the land-tax, the tax on moveables, the tax on luxury, and the tax on licences. To the amount of the contribution muſt be added, in the departmental domicile, ſuch ſum as may be proved to be paid in other parts of the territory of France or the colonies. This liſt ſhall be printed.—26. The Cantonal Aſſembly will ſelect from this liſt the Members to be appointed to the Electoral College of the Department.—27. The Firſt Conſul may add to the Electoral Colleges of Circuit ten Members choſen from among the Citizens belonging to the Legion of Honour, or who have performed public ſervices. He may add to each Electoral College of Department twenty Citizens, ten of whom to be taken from the thirty moſt heavily taxed in the department, and ten others either from the Members of the Legion of Honour, or Citizens who have performed public ſervices. He is not limited to preciſe periods in making theſe nominations.—28. The Electoral Colleges of Circuit preſent to the Firſt Conſul two Citizens, domiciliated in the circuit, for each vacant ſeat in the Council of the Circuit. Of theſe Citizens, one at leaſt muſt, of neceſſity, be choſen from among the Members of the Electoral College which appoints him. The Councils of Circuit are removed by thirds once in five years.—29. The Electoral Colleges of Circuit preſent, at each meeting, two Citizens to form part of the liſt, from which are to be choſen the Members of the Tribunate. Of theſe Citizens, one at leaſt muſt neceſſarily belong to the College which preſents him. Both of them may be choſen from perſons not reſiding in the departme t.—30. The Electoral Colleges of the Departments preſent to the Firſt Conſul two Citizens, domiciliated in each department, for every place vacant in the Council General of the Department. One of theſe Citizens, at leaſt, muſt neceſſarily be taken from the Electoral College which preſents him. The renovation of the Councils General of the Departments takes place

place by thirds every five years.—31. The Electoral Colleges of the Departments preſent, at each meeting, two Citizens, to form the liſt from which the Members of the Senate are named. One of them, at leaſt, muſt neceſſarily be taken from the College which preſents him; and they both may be taken from the Department. They are to have the age and the qualifications preſcribed by the Conſtitution.—32. The Electoral Colleges of the Departments and Circuits preſent each two Citizens, domiciliated in the department, in order to form a liſt from which the Members of the Deputation to the Legiſlative Body are to be named. One of theſe Citizens is neceſſarily to be taken from the College which preſents him. There muſt be three times as many different candidates on the liſt formed by the combination of the preſentations of the Electoral Colleges of the Departments and Circuits as there are vacant places.—33. The ſame perſon may be a Member of a Council of Commune, and of an Electoral College of Circuit or Department. The ſame perſon cannot, however, be at the ſame time Member of a College of Circuit and College of Department.—34. The Members of the Legiſlative Body and of the Tribunate cannot attend the ſittings of the Electoral College to which they belong. All the other public functionaries have a right to attend and to vote.—35. No Cantonal Aſſembly ſhall proceed to nominate to the places that belong to it in an Electoral College until theſe places are reduced to two-thirds.—36. The Electoral Colleges can aſſemble only in conſequence of an act of convocation emanating from the Government, and in the places aſſigned to them. They can take cognizance of the ſubjects only for which they are aſſembled; nor can they prolong their ſittings beyond the time fixed by the act of convocation. If they exceed theſe limits, the Government poſſeſſes the right of diſſolving them.—37. The Electoral Colleges can neither directly or indirectly, nor under any pretext whatſoever, hold any intercourſe with each other.—38. The diſſolution of an Electoral Body neceſſarily leads to the renewal of all its members.

TITLE IV. Of the Conſuls.

39. The Conſuls are for life. They are members of the Senate, and act as Preſidents.—40. The Second and Third Conſuls are appointed by the Senate, on the preſentation of the Firſt.—41. For this purpoſe, when any of the two places becomes vacant, the Firſt Conſul preſents to the Senate a firſt perſon. If he is not appointed, he preſents a ſecond; and, if the ſecond is not accepted, he preſents a third, who is of neceſſity appointed.—42. When the Firſt Conſul thinks proper, he appoints a Citizen to ſucceed him after his death, according to the forms preſcribed in the preceding article.—43. The Citizen appointed to ſucceed the Firſt Conſul takes an oath to the Republick, to be adminiſtered by the Firſt Conſul, aſſiſted by the Second and Third Conſuls, in the preſence of the Senate, the Miniſters, the Council of State, the Legiſlative Body, the Tribunate, the Tribunal of Caſſation, the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Preſidents of the Tribunals of Appeal, the Preſidents of the Electoral Colleges, the Preſidents of the Cantonal Aſſemblies, the Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour, and the Mayors of the twenty-four principal Cities of the Republick. The Secretary of State draws up the *proces-verbal* of the adminiſtration of the oath.—44. The oath is in theſe terms: "I ſwear to maintain the Conſtitution, to reſpect the liberty of conſcience, to oppoſe the return of feudal inſtitutions; never to make war but for the defence and glory of the Republick; and not to employ the power wherewith I ſhall be inveſted but for the happineſs of the people, from whom and for whom I ſhall have received it."—45. Having taken this oath, he takes his ſeat in the Senate immediately after the Third Conſul.—46. The Firſt Conſul may depoſit, among the archives of Government, his wiſh as to the nomination of a ſucceſſor, to be preſented to the Senate after his death.—47. In this caſe, he ſummons the attendance of the Second and Third Conſuls, the Miniſters and Preſidents of the Sections of the Council of State. In their preſence he delivers to the Secretary of State the paper ſealed with his ſeal, and in which his wiſh is recorded. This paper is ſubſcribed by all thoſe who are preſent at the tranſaction. The Secretary of State depoſits it among the archives of Government, in the preſence of the Miniſters and Preſidents of the Sections of the Council of State.—48. The Firſt Conſul may withdraw this depoſit, obſerving the formalities preſcribed in the preceding article.—49. After the death of the Firſt Conſul, if his choice has remained in depoſit, the paper containing it is withdrawn from the archives of Government by the Secretary of State, in the preſence of the Miniſters and Preſidents of the Sections of the Council of State; their authenticity and identity being aſcertained in the preſence of the Second and Third Conſuls. It is addreſſed to the Senate by a meſſage from the Government, with a copy of the *proces-verbaux*, certifying the depoſit, the identity, and authenticity.—50. If the perſon preſented by the Firſt Conſul is not appointed, the Second and the Third Conſuls preſent one each; in caſe of neither of theſe being nominated, they each make another preſentation, and one of the two muſt of neceſſity be appointed.—51. If the Firſt Conſul leaves no preſentation,

the Second and Third Conſuls make their preſentations ſeparate, one firſt, one ſecond; and, if neither obtains the nomination, they make a third, from which the Senate muſt of neceſſity nominate.—52. In every caſe the preſentations and nomination muſt be completed in twenty-four hours after the death of the Firſt Conſul.—53. The law determines for the life of each Firſt Conſul the ſtate of the expenditure of Government.

TITLE V. OF THE SENATE.

54. The Senate regulates, by an Organic Senatus Conſultum: 1ſt. The Conſtitution of the Colonies. 2d. Every thing not provided for by the Conſtitution, and which may yet be neceſſary to its operation. 3d. It explains thoſe articles of the Conſtitution which admit of different interpretations.—55. The Senate, by Acts, intituled Senatus Conſulta: 1ſt Suſpends for five years the functions of Juries in the departments where that meaſure may be neceſſary. 2d. Proclaims, where circumſtances require it, certain departments out of the protection of the Conſtitution. 3d. Determines the time when the individuals, arreſted in virtue of the 46th article of the Conſtitution, are to be brought before the Tribunals, in ſuch caſes where they are not brought to trial in ten days from the period of their arreſt. 4th. Annuls the judgments of the Civil and Criminal Tribunals when dangerous to the ſafety of the State. 5th. Diſſolves the Legiſlative Body and Tribunate. 6th. Appoints the Conſuls.—56. The Organic Senatus Conſulta and Ordinary Senatus Conſulta are deliberated upon by the Senate, on the initiative of the Government. A ſimple majority ſuffices for a Senatus Conſulte. Two-thirds of the votes of the Members preſent are neceſſary for an Organic Senatus Conſultum.—57. The projects of the Senatus Conſultum, adopted in conſequence of articles 54 and 55, are diſcuſſed in a Privy Council, compoſed of the Conſuls, two Miniſters, two Senators, two Counſellors of State, and two Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour. At each meeting the Firſt Conſul appoints the Members who are to compoſe the Privy Council.—58. The Firſt Conſul ratifies the treaties of peace and alliance, after taking the advice of the Privy Council. Before he promulgates them, he communicates them to the Senate.—59. The act of the nomination of a Member of the Legiſlative Body, of the Tribunate, and of the Tribunal of Caſſation, is intituled Arrete.—60. The acts of the Senate, relative to its police and internal adminiſtration, are intituled Deliberations.—61. In the courſe of the year 11, he will proceed to the nomination of fourteen Citizens, to complete the number of eighty Senators, fixed by the 15th article of the Conſtitution. This nomination ſhall be made by the Senate, on the preſentation of the Firſt Conſul, who ſhall for that purpoſe ſelect three perſons from the liſt of Citizens choſen by the Electorate Colleges.—62. The Members of the Grand Council of the Legion of Honour are Members of the Senate, whatever may be their age.—63. The Firſt Conſul may beſides nominate to the Senate, without the previous preſentation of the Electoral Colleges of the Departments, Citizens diſtinguiſhed for their ſervices and their talents; on theſe conditions, however, that they ſhall be of the age required by the Conſtitution; and that the number of Senators ſhall not exceed 120.—64. The Senators may be Conſuls, Miniſters, Members of the Legion of Honour, Inſpectors of public Inſtruction, or employed on extraordinary and temporary Miſſions.—65. The Senate appoints, each year, two of its Members to perform the duty of Secretaries.—66. The Miniſters have ſeats in the Senate, but no deliberative voice, unleſs they are Senators.

TITLE VI.

OF THE COUNSELLORS OF STATE.

67. The Counſellors of State ſhall never exceed the number of fifty.—68. The Council of State is divided into ſections.—69. The Miniſters have rank, ſeats, and votes, in the Council of State.

TITLE VII.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

70. Each department ſhall have a number of Members proportioned to the extent of its population, conformable to the annexed table.—71. All the Members of the Legiſlative Body, belonging to the ſame deputation, are to be nominated at once.—72. The departments of the Republick are divided into five ſeries conformable to the annexed table.—73. The preſent Deputies are claſſed according to theſe five ſeries.—74. They ſhall be renewed in the year to which the ſeries, including the department to which they are attached, ſhall be referred.—75. The Deputies nominated in the year 10 ſhall, however, complete their five years.—76. The Government convokes, adjourns, and prorogues, the Legiſlative Body.

TITLE VIII. OF THE TRIBUNATE.

77. From and after the year 13, the Tribunate ſhall be reduced to fifty members. One half of the fifty ſhall go out every three years. Until this reduction be completed, the members who go out ſhall not be replaced. The Tribunate is divided into ſections.—78. The Legiſlative Body and the Tribunate are to be wholly renewed, immediately on their diſſolution by the Senate.

TITLE IX.

OF JUSTICE AND THE TRIBUNALS.

79. There ſhall be a Grand Judge, Miniſter of Juſtice.—80. He has a diſtinguiſhed

guiſhed place in the Senate and the Council of State.—81. He preſides in the Tribunal of Caſſation and the Tribunals of Appeal, when the Government judges it proper.—82. He has the right of vigilance and ſuperintendance over the Tribunals and Juſtices of Peace.—83. The Tribunal of Caſſation, when he ſits as Preſident, has the right of cenſure and diſcipline over the Tribunals of Appeal and the Criminal Tribunals. He may, on ſerious complaints, ſuſpend the Judges from their functions, and ſend them before a Judge, to give an account of their conduct.—84. The Tribunals of Appeal have the right of ſuperintendance over the Civil Tribunals within their juriſdiction, and the Civil Tribunals over the Juſtices of Peace of their diſtrict.—85 The Commiſſioners of Government to the Tribunal of Caſſation ſuperintends the Commiſſioners to the Tribunals of Appeal and the Criminal Tribunals. The Commiſſioners to the Tribunals of Appeal ſuperintend the Commiſſioners to the Inferior Tribunals.—86. The Members of the Tribunal of Legation are appointed by the Senate on the preſentation of the Firſt Conſul. The Firſt Conſul preſents three candidates for each vacant place.

TITLE X. RIGHT OF PARDONING.

87. The Firſt Conſul has the right of pardoning. He exerciſes it after the deliberation of a Privy Council, compoſed of the Grand Judge, two Miniſters, two Counſellors, and two Members of the Tribunal of Caſſation.

The Council of State having, on the reference of the Conſuls, diſcuſſed the above project, approve of it, and decree that it ſhall be preſented to the Conſuls in due form.

(A true copy.)

J. G. LOCRE, Secretary-general of the Council of State.

Approved, BONAPARTE, Firſt Conſul.

By order of the Firſt Conſul,

H. B. MARET, Secretary of State.

The project of the Organic Senatus Conſultum was carried to the Conſervative Senate by the Counſellors of State, REGNIER, PORTALIS, and DESOLLES, Orators of the Government, and adopted by the Senate in its ſitting of this day.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Naples, June 9. Charles Emanuel the Fourth, king of Sardinia, having, by an inſtrument, dated at Rome the 4th of this month, reſigned his crown and dominions in favour of his brother the Duke de Aoſt, his Royal Highneſs has acceded to the Crown, under the name of Victor Emanuel.

Paris, June 17. The Ottoman Miniſter, at this reſidence, has this day received from Conſtantinople the act of acceſſion on the part of the Sublime Porte to the Definitive Treaty of Peace between his Majeſty and the French Republic, the King of Spain, and the Batavian Republic, ſigned at Amiens, on the 27th of March laſt.

Downing-ſtreet, June 29. Accounts have been received here, that his Majeſty's Ratification of his acceptance of the King of Sweden's act of acceſſion to the Convention, ſigned at St. Peterſburg the 17th of June 1801, had reached Stockholm.

A diſpatch has been received from his Excellency Lord St. Helen's, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary at the Court of St. Peterſburg, dated June 3d, containing the particulars of what paſſed between the Count de Korſchoubey and Baron Stedingk, the King of Sweden's Ambaſſador at St. Peterſburg on the occaſion of the latter's acceding, in the name of his Swediſh Majeſty, to the convention between his Majeſty and the Emperor of Ruſſia, ſigned at St. Peterſburg the 17th of June 1801.—This diſpatch ſtates, "That he (the Count), after endeavouring to refute the various objections that had been urged by the Baron de Stedingk againſt the tenor of the Convention of the 17th of June 1801, and to demonſtrate to him that that treaty preſented to the Northern powers all the advantages that it had been found poſſible to obtain, had proceeded to obſerve, that the antecedent Convention between Ruſſia and Sweden having been in ſome ſort broken by that which had ſince been concluded between Ruſſia and England, and to which Denmark had alſo acceded, it would certainly be adviſeable for Sweden to accede likewiſe to that treaty, in order that ſhe might not remain in a manner inſulated, and that ſome common pact might ſtill continue to exiſt between the powers of the North."

Admiralty-Office, Auguſt 14. This is to give notice, that information has been received at this office, that on Sunday the 8th inſt. the brig Adventure, of London, William Codling, maſter, of the burthen of 77 tons, with a cargo, conſiſting of various articles of merchandize, laden on-board at the ports of London and Yarmouth, and bound for Gibraltar and Leghorn, foundered at ſea, about ſix miles from the ſhore off Brightelmſtone, the maſter and crew having previouſly quitted her in their boat. Information has alſo been received, that by the aſſiſtance of a ſloop and ſeveral fiſhing-boats, the ſaid veſſel was yeſterday weighed and brought on ſhore at Brightelmſtone, where the whole of her cargo has been landed, and ſecured under the King's locks. The veſſel does not appear to have ſuſtained any very material injury in her hull,

hull, except one hold in the after-part of her bottom; and hopes are entertained that she will be got off the next tide, and be taken into the harbour. E. NEPEAN.

[This Gazette also contains an Order of Council, dated Weymouth, Aug. 16, for proroguing the Parliament to October 5; and also for proroguing the Convocation of Canterbury and York to October 16.]

Downing-street, Sept. 14. A dispatch has been received from Alexander Stratton, Esq. his Majesty's Charge D'Affaires at the Ottoman Porte, transmitting the following Official Note delivered to him by the Reis Effendi, July 29, relative to the navigation of the Black sea.

TRANSLATION.

Official Note delivered by the Reis Effendi to Alex. Stratton, Esq. at a Conference in his Excellency's House on the Canal, July 29.

It behoves the character of true friendship and sincere regard to promote with cheerfulness all such affairs and objects as may be reciprocally useful, and may have a rank among the salutary fruits of those steady bonds of alliance and perfect good harmony which happily subsist between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Great Britain; and as permission has heretofore been granted for the English merchant ships to navigate in the Black Sea for the purposes of trade, the same having been a voluntary trait of his Imperial Majesty's own gracious heart, as more amply appears by an Official Note presented to our friend the English Minister, residing at the Sublime Porte, dated 3 Gemaziel Ahir 1214—this present "Takrir" (Official Note) is issued: the Imperial Ottoman Court hereby engaging, that the same treatment shall be observed towards the English merchant ships coming to that Sea, as is offered to the ships of Powers most favoured by the Sublime Porte, on the score of that navigation.

Sept. 18. This Gazette contains a Proclamation, dated at Windsor, Sept. 18, ordering that the Parliament, which stands prorogued to the 5th of October, be further prorogued to Tuesday, the 16th of November next, to be then held and sit for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs.—It also announces an Order in Council of same date, directing, that vessels from Philadelphia and Baltimore be subject to the ordinary quarantine, excepting in cases where any of the crew or passengers may have died on the passage; in which case the cloaths, &c. of the deceased are to be burned or sunk in the sea, and the vessel to perform quarantine in Standgate Creek.

Sept. 25. This Gazette contains a notice from the Corporation of London, of their intention to apply to Parliament for five Acts. The first, to remove Bethlem Hospital, and on its site to build a new square, with two new streets; the one leading into Throgmorton-street and the Royal Exchange, and the other from Moorgate to Mansion-house-street, and to widen, improve, &c. the intermediate lanes, &c. The second, for taking down London Bridge, and rebuilding another bridge across the Thames instead of it. The third, for enlarging Smithfield market, and for the better regulation of it. The fourth, for enlarging and amending the powers in the Act for improving the port of London. And the fifth, for establishing a free market for the sale of coals in the wards of Billingsgate and Tower, or one of them, and to prevent imposition in the sale of this article.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Our Readers were last month apprized that some armed ships had sailed from Toulon for Algiers, to demand satisfaction of the Dey for some recent aggressions.—The squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Leissegues, appeared before Algiers on the 5th of August, carrying on-board the Adjutant Hullin, charged with a letter from the First Consul to the Dey. On the 6th of August this officer landed. He was received with distinction, and presented the letter of the First Consul, conceived in the precise style which was likely to make an impression on a rude and superstitious barbarian. Bonaparte addresses him as an exalted and magnificent Power, with whom he desires to be on amicable terms. He then enumerates the injuries that he has suffered, and demands redress and forbearance; observing, that "God has decreed that those who act unjustly towards him should be punished." Every injury that the Chief Consul complained of has been redressed by the Dey; and he has promised, in the most positive terms, to give no further molestation to the French flag. What proves more than any thing else the personal influence of Bonaparte is, that the Dey has also acceded to his request of abstaining from all hostilities against the vessels of the Italian Republic; though, "if any other had made the proposition, he would not have acceded to it for a million of piastres."

On the 21st of August, the First Consul repaired with great magnificence to the Conservative Senate, which held its first sitting in the manner prescribed by the organic Senatus Consultum. The form was somewhat similar to that attending the State visits of the British monarch to the

the House of Peers. Four plans of Senatus Consulta were on this occasion presented to the Senate. The first related to the convocation and regulation of the proceedings of the Senate. The second, to the regulation of the order in which the five series of the departments shall be called upon to present deputies to the Legislative Body. The third, to the forms to be pursued in dissolving the Tribunate or Legislative Body. The fourth, appointed the 24 principal cities, whose mayors are to be present at the administering the oath to the person appointed to succeed the First Consul.—An Organic Senatus Consultum decreed the union of the Isle of Elba to the territory of the Republic, and declared, that it shall send a deputy to the Legislative Body.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs afterwards presented a copy of the Declaration *, by which the Emperor of Russia and the First Consul have determined to conclude the tedious difficulties of the question of the Indemnities in Germany, and to fix the new proportions and powers of the princes interested in that affair.—The secularizations are very general; the only Ecclesiastic left in the College of Electors being the Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, a title formerly annexed to the Electorate of Mentz. The Electoral dignity will be conferred upon the Duke of Wirtemberg, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the Margrave of Baden, who, being a near relative of the Emperor of Russia, appears to have been greatly favoured in the allotment of territory. The King of Prussia has also a large portion; but the Prince of Orange does not obtain his without the incumbrance of some French claims. The Grand Prior of Malta has some indemnity assigned; and it is proposed, that the Bishopric of Osnaburgh shall belong in perpetuity to the Elector of Hanover, provided he abandons his claims upon Hildesheim, Corvey, and Hoexter. The Declaration commences by assigning the delay of the Germanic Body, in fulfilling the intentions of the Treaty of Luneville, as an inducement for the interference of Russia and France," &c.

Paris, Sept. 5. The audience given on the 3d to the *Corps Diplomatique* by the First Consul was more brilliant and more numerous than any that preceded it. It is, indeed, a grand, solemn, and affecting sight, to see this assemblage of all the ambassadors of Europe, now restored to Peace. What added to the interest of this audience was, the presence of a man who had advocated with so much ability that Peace; it was at this audience that Mr. Fox was presented. Twice did the First Consul accost him; and among many flattering things said, "There are in the world but two nations; the one inhabits the East, the other the West. The English, French, Germans, Italians, &c. under the same civil code, having the same manners, the same habits, and almost the same religion, are all members of the same family; and the men who wish to light up again the flame of war among them, wish for *civil war*. These principles, Sir, were developed in your speeches with an energy that does as much honour to your heart as to your head."

Alderman Combe (late Lord Mayor of London) was presented at the same audience; and the Consul observed to him, that "the firm and paternal conduct which he had adopted during the scarcity in London, ensured him the esteem and gratitude of all Governments, and of all Statesmen."

Mr. Fox dined on the same day with the First Consul, who had a very long conversation with him, in presence of a numerous company, as to the liberty of the press in England, and the necessity of its continuance so long as England was to be considered as a free nation. In allusion to certain paragraphs which have given great offence, Mr. Fox observed, that great characters were beyond the reach of malignant reports, which were to be attributed very frequently to want of more important matter, and were often contradicted by the author himself; that newspaper criticism and severity ought not to have much effect upon men in eminent situations of life, &c. But it did not appear that the First Consul was at all persuaded of the necessity for such freedom as the London editors of newspapers seem to enjoy.

The English newspapers have been forbidden in France; and the same restriction has been put upon them throughout Belgium.

Sept. 10. Toussaint L'Ouverture has, according to a letter from Dijon, been at length safely lodged in the castle of Joux, near Pontalier, in the department of Doubs.

By a letter from Bourdeaux, dated the 5th instant, we are now informed, that Madame L'Ouverture, with two of her children, one of her nieces, and several servants, has arrived at Bayonne. She was conducted to the inn by the mayor and the military commander in that town, with a detachment of grenadiers. Apartments will be made ready for her in one of the castles. A sentinel is, in the mean time, posted at her door.

Sept. 15. Some changes have taken place in the French Ministry. Abrial, the Minister of Justice; Fouche, the Minister of Police; and Roederer, the Councillor of State, and late Editor of the Journal de Paris; and, amongst others, appointed *Senators* by the First Consul. Regnier is the new Minister of Justice; and the superin-

* In our next, this important State Paper shall be given at length.

intendance of public instruction is given to Fourcroy, in the room of Rœderer. No Minister is appointed to supercede Fouche; and it may therefore be presumed that he is to hold his office, together with a seat in the Senate, it being provided by the 64th Article of the Senatus Consultum of the 4th of August, that the members of the Senate may likewise be Ministers.

Sept. 17. The incorporation of Piedmont with the French Republic is at length formally announced. By an Organic Senatus Consultum of the 11th inst. inserted in the Moniteur of this day, the departments of Po, Doire, Marengo, Sezia, Stura, and Tanaro, forming the whole of Piedmont, are declared to be united to the territory of the Republic. These newly-incorporated departments are to send 17 deputies to the Legislative Body, making the whole number of that body 318; and the city of Turin is to be comprized among those principal cities of the Republic, the mayors of which are to be present when the oaths are taken by the person appointed to succeed the First Consul.

Yesterday Mr. Fox, and the party at Paris with him, assisted at the extraordinary sitting which took place at the Tribunate. A few minutes before the opening of the sitting, Citizen Boyer, Captain of the Guard to the Tribunate, advanced to Mr. Fox, who was in one of the adjoining rooms, and addressed him in the following terms: "I am one, Sir, of 200 French officers, who in the year 3 were prisoners at Portchester. We applied to you—you had the generosity to exert your eloquence in our favour. On a sudden our chains were broken, and we were almost free. This benefit will never be forgotten by my companions in misfortune; but I am at present happier than they are, because I am able to declare to you publicly my gratitude. I entreat you to add to it, if it be possible, by condescending to accept my weak but sincere expression of it." Mr. Fox appeared to be much affected by this act of gratitude. He replied with a motion expressive of modesty, "Oh! Sir, yes—I recollect."

The Agricultural Society of Paris has elected, as Foreign Associate of the first class, William Marshall, esq. author of the "Rural Œconomy" of England, &c. and has communicated the same, in a very flattering letter, to that gentleman in London, through M. Coquebert Montbret.

ITALY.

The Italian Republic has decreed, that the 29th of August, the anniversary of Bonaparte being appointed Consul for life, shall be celebrated with particular solemnities.

The Doge of the Ligurian Republic has been solemnly invested at Genoa with supreme authority; on which occasion, the new Chief Magistrate and the Cardinal Archbishop warmly complimented each other.

SWITZERLAND, &c.

The unhappy state of Switzerland becomes every day more manifest. In addition to the five cantons of Uri, Schwitz, Underwalden, Glarus, and Appenzel, those of Rheinthal, Zoy, and Baden, have now declared themselves in a state of insurrection. In short, a determined spirit of hostility appears to the spreading so rapidly throughout that country, as to render it impossible for the Government of the Helvetic Republic singly to contend with it, with any prospect of success.

The troops of the Gaulo-Helvetic Government amount only to 2800 men; and they have not money enough to raise or support more. By accounts of the 12th September, the spirit of insurrection has extended to the Canton of Zurich. The existing central Government, as it is called, having sent a battalion of troops of another Canton (having opposite opinions) to take possession of the town of Zurich, the inhabitants refused them admission. Upon their refusal, Gen. Andermatt ordered that it should be occupied by several companies of troops of the line. The unexpected arrival of this force produced great agitation among the inhabitants; they collected very tumultuously; and, as the effervescence seemed to be carried to a very high degree, the Municipality, not choosing to take upon themselves all the responsibility, thought proper to call to their assistance six persons of the greatest influence in the town. After due deliberation, it was resolved to guard against all surprize by refusing admission to the troops. The Municipality of Zurich wrote to the Helvetic commandant, that the citizens would guard their own walls, and wished to see no more foreign troops among them; that, notwithstanding, he would be permitted to enter, on condition that his soldiers should be lodged in barracks guarded by the citizens. Immediately afterwards, Citizens Veiss and Schintz left Zurich to have an explanation with the central Government. That took place on the 7th of September. General Andermatt, informed of these movements, left Lucerne on the 12th, with all the troops and artillery in the place. He arrived at night before Zurich; and at half-past two in the morning caused the town to be summoned, by the sound of trumpet, to open its gates. The commandant of Zurich replied, that he would send his request to the Municipality, and would wait their orders; upon which Gen. Andermatt began to bombard the town with shells: he fired 160, besides some four and six-pound balls. But his ammunition was soon expended, and he had no more than 2000 men. He offered at nine o'clock to suspend

pend hostilities, provided a part of the town was put into his hands, until he could receive ulterior orders from his Government. In effect, an Armistice was agreed upon till Saturday the 18th, at six o'clock in the evening; but the citizens, enraged at the attack made upon them, and encouraged by the bad success of the morning attack (there were none killed or wounded, and the fire occasioned by the shells was soon extinguished), refused all other arrangement. Their friends from the country were arriving every hour to the succour of Zurich; particularly old General Steiner, who, at 80 years of age, entered the city at the head of 300 men well armed.

Hostilities have also commenced near Arau, and red-hot balls have been fired against the town. The Swiss, we know, do not embrace a cause, or adopt a principle, without long and deep deliberation. Their resistance, it may therefore be expected, will be unhappily protracted, and the result most sanguinary. There can be no doubt, however, but that the French troops will succeed in establishing the new Constitution by their usual argument—the point of the bayonet. To those who consider the former state of that country, which, placed in the centre of polished Europe, was at peace with all the world for upwards of 200 years—which was at once the least ambitious and most harmless of all Powers—and which, with the slightest corruption of manners, united one of the best administrations both in theory and practice—its present wretched situation must be the subject of great and sincere sympathy. The French Revolution has been the origin of all its misfortunes; and, until the inhabitants recover the old Federative Constitution under which they have so long flourished, they must continue dissatisfied and distracted *.

The newly-constituted Republic of the Valais was installed with much pomp on the 5th inst. The people were gratified on this occasion by a procession, a *Te-Deum*, fire-works, and illuminations; and the new Valaisan Government is assured, that the three *surrounding* Republics (French, Helvetic, and Italian) will assure the happiness and independence of the Valais.

HOLLAND, &c.

The property of the *ci-devant* Stadtholder in the Belgic provinces has been valued at from 5 to 600,000 florins. The property which he possesses in the Batavian Republic amounts to about 8,000,000 florins, independently of the revenues attached to the office of Hereditary Stadtholder.

It is reported at the Hague, that a Definitive Treaty of Alliance will shortly take place between France, Prussia, and Russia.

The journey of the First Consul to Belgium is spoken of as an event which will certainly take place. He will go, it is stated, by Strasburgh to Mentz, and from thence along the Rhine, and return by Brussels. In the course of this journey, it is again said, that he will have an interview with the King of Prussia at Dusseldorff, or some other town on the banks of the Rhine. His Prussian Majesty will even, it is said, cross the Rhine, to pay a visit to the Chief Consul.

GERMANY.

As may have been expected, the great question of the Indemnities is rapidly hastening to a close. The Deputation of the Empire has agreed to what is called a *Conclusum generale*; by which they adopt the plan laid down by the French and Russian Governments *, reserving only the right of making such modifications as shall be framed by the Deputation, and admitted by those two Powers. The number of the Deputies at first were equal; but the Minister of Saxony having joined with those of Brandenburgh, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Hesse, the balance was turned for the affirmative. Nothing now remains to the Emperor of Germany but to lend his reluctant assent to this decree, though it annihilates in fact the Constitution of the Empire.

A dispute is stated to have arisen between the Prussian Authorities in Lower Saxony and the Regency of Hanover. The former, having taken possession of the Chapter of Eichsfeld, in the Hanoverian borough of Nerten, placed on the walls the Prussian eagle. The Hanoverian Government, on being informed of the circumstance, ordered the Prussian eagle to be taken down, and replaced by the Initials of his Britannic Majesty. The Prussian Commissaries have protested against this conduct of the Regency of Hanover.

The inhabitants of Munster seem to be prejudiced against the Prussian Government. Everywhere there is re-action, as far as circumstances will permit. Often do we find the Prussian eagles torn down or insulted. The citizens and nobility absent themselves from every place where there are Prussian officers or soldiers. The Prussian Government at the same time acts with a great deal of mildness.

RUSSIA.

Lord St. Helen's had his audience of leave of the Emperor Alexander on the 15th of August; and Mr. Garlick, Secretary of Legation, was introduced in foreign Chargé d'Affaires, until the arrival of Sir J. B. Warren at Petersburg. His

* A suspension of arms has since taken place between the small Cantons and the Helvetic Government; and hostilities are not to re-commence until after a notice of three days on each side.

* See page 868.

Lordſhip was preſented with a very valuable diamond ring, as a mark of his Imperial Majeſty's favour and approbation.

The Emperor Alexander has, it is ſaid, ordered that the loſs ſuſtained by Britiſh ſubjects, through the embargo laid on their ſhips by the Emperor Paul, ſhall be made good. According to the determination of the Commiſſion of Liquidation, the whole ſum amounts to 700,000 roubles.

The editor of the Hamburgh Gazette has been requeſted to contradict the reports, ſpread on the Continent, of a correſpondence having paſſed between the Emperor of Ruſſia and the King of Sweden, on the ſubject of the Count de Panin.

PORTUGAL.

General Laſnes, the French Miniſter at the Court of Portugal, departed very abruptly on the morning of the 10th Auguſt; and the following article appeared in the Official Gazette on the 14th:

Liſbon, Aug. 14.

"General Laſnes, Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, left this Court in the morning of the 10th inſtant; a meaſure which he took from his own proper will, and which is the more unexpected, as the civilities and attentions paid to him by this Court, in demonſtration of the friendſhip, perfect harmony, and good underſtanding ſubſiſting between this Monarchy and the French Republic, have been conſtant and repeated, and as there does not exiſt any actual object of diſcuſſion between the two Governments, which can alter, in the ſlighteſt degree, the happy relations of this country with France,—relations which this Court deſires efficaciouſly to promote, and even to render more intimate."

The following is ſaid to be the true cauſe of General Laſnes quitting Portugal: Two ſhips from France, conſigned to a Mr. W. de R—, merchant of Liſbon, had two-thirds of their cargo prohibited goods in caſes, which were all paſſed as the French Ambaſſador's baggage; but on the arrival of the third veſſel, Don Manique, the Intendant of Liſbon, thought there was foul play, and had ſome of the caſks opened; and, inſtead of private effects, they were filled with piece-goods. Notice of this proceeding was ſent to Laſnes, who ſent his aid-de-camp to the Cuſtom-houſe. A violent altercation enſued between the parties, which terminated in blows; the aid-de-camp was taken to the guard-houſe, but liberated next day. The general waited immediately on the Portugueſe Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, and in a rough manner told him, "the Prince, his maſter, was a ——; that there was no government; that all was anarchy; and that they were ſlaves to the Engliſh," &c. &c. He inſiſted upon paſſports, and off he went.

General Laſnes, it appears, met with a very unfavourable reception on his return; for, inſtead of having his ſuppoſed wrongs redreſſed by Bonaparte, he has been exiled to his country-ſeat in Normandy!

TURKEY.

By the Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris on the 25th of June, between the French Republic and the Ottoman Porte, the relations formerly ſubſiſting between the two countries are renewed. The free navigation of the Black Sea is conceded to France *; and the Contracting Parties agree to take vigorous meaſures to clear from all pirates the ſeas navigated by the veſſels of both States. The French Republic and the Sublime Porte mutually guarantee the integrity of their reſpective poſſeſſions. It is declared by the treaty to be expreſſly underſtood, that each State grants to the other all the advantages which have been or ſhall be granted by either to any other Powers, in the ſame manner as if they were expreſſly ſtipulated by the treaty. The Porte aſſents to all that was ſtipulated with reſpect to it in the Treaty of Amiens, all the articles of which, having any relation to Turkey, are formally renewed.—The publication of this treaty at Conſtantinople was received with uncommon marks of exultation: and the cannon were fired three times every day, for three days, from all the caſtles on the canal.

Gen. Brune, who lately commanded in Holland, is named as Ambaſſador to the Ottoman Court.

Paſſwan Oglou has at length made his peace with the Porte. It is alſo aſſerted, in letters from Conſtantinople, that the Britiſh troops have completely evacuated the territory of Egypt. The Beys in Upper Egypt, however, ſtill oppoſe the Turks in a very determined manner.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

In the Houſe of Aſſembly of Jamaica, a demand has been made by the Government of the iſland, that the colony ſhould provide for the maintenance of 5000 troops intended for its defence. This propoſal the Aſſembly has negatived by a majority of 24 to 6.

The concluſion of peace between Morocco and the United States of America has been officially announced.

COUNTRY NEWS.

July 5. A ſoldier, who had been abſent nine years, returned to *Birmingham*, and found his wife cohabiting with another man; he demanded her, and ſhe went with him; but, having left ſome things in the hands of her paramour, ſhe went to fetch them, when the wretch firſt cut her throat, and then his own.

* The ſame has ſince been formally confirmed to the veſſels of Great Britain and her dependencies. (See p. 867.)

July

July 21. The cloathing factory belonging to Mr. Nash, of *Trowbridge*, was set on fire, and burnt to the ground. It seems the woollen-manufacturers are incensed at the introduction of new machinery, which deprives them of a part of their employ.

July 23. The cloathing-mills at *Clifford* were set on fire, and entirely consumed.

Aug. 5. The powder-mills at *Cork* blew up this day with a tremendous explosion; by which accident 7 men lost their lives.

Aug. 10. A violent storm of rain fell in the grounds of Mrs. Blayny, of *Abberley*, Worcestershire, attended with thunder and lightning. An oak tree, containing about three tons of timber, was perfectly barked, and broke off about three feet from the ground, one part being carried over a hedge to the distance of 10 or 15 yards; part of it was shivered into lath. The boughs and bark were scattered in every direction, so as to cover near a quarter of an acre.—The same afternoon, between 4 and 5, *Newbold-upon-Avon*, *Churchover*, *Great Harborough*, and part of *Monks-kirby*, in Warwickshire, were visited by a tremendous storm. It advanced in a direction from S. W. to N. E. and descended with an impetuosity which carried all before it. Its range was not extensive, not exceeding a mile in breadth. The number of windows demolished in Churchover was very great: in one house only, above 200 were broken. In *Cotterstone* grounds, and in *Street-fields*, the devastation in this particular was still greater. These injuries, however, were small in comparison to the damage done to the crops. Many fields of corn were completely laid waste, and the hopes of the year in a few minutes blasted. It pursued its course over Leicestershire, by *Bittesewell*, *Claybrook*, and *Lutr*, where it did considerable damage. In many fields, the corn was cut by the hail stones as if with a scythe. A person in the liberty of Bittesewell has sustained near 200 l. damage.

Aug. 24. This week there were some very heavy storms in different parts of the country. At *Barrow*, in Lincolnshire, about 3 in the afternoon, a violent storm of wind and rain commenced from the South-West, and in five minutes it bore down several elm trees of 25 years' growth, near to G. Uppleby's, esq.; also a garden wall, 12 feet high and 45 yards long, and a vineyard and green-house, 42 feet long, were entirely demolished. The vine trees were in full bearing, and nearly torn up by the roots. The village is situate at the North-East extremity of a valley, along which the fury of the storm seemed to be directed, as no material damage was sustained within a quarter of a mile of either side of the valley. Nearly all the houses, &c. in its way have sustained damage. As a person was forking hay from a waggon to a stack, a gust of wind overturned both stack and waggon, and hurled the man, with the hay, into a ditch at some distance.—Considerable damage was done in the neighbourhood of *Newcastle*.—Near *Alnwick* two women were killed by the lightning.—At *Alwick-upon-Dearne*, the roots the roots of large trees were torn up, part of the church was unroofed, and several barns were destroyed.—At *Whittingham* and *Thrunston*, about 3 in the afternoon, the hemisphere became dark, and several vivid flashes of lightning, with tremendous claps of thunder, instantaneously followed. A shower of large hail stones followed, that seemed as pieces of ice, by which many windows of the village are broken. A torrent of rain afterwards descended. A man mowing in a field near *Whittingham* was struck down by the lightning, but soon recovered. A farmer's wife at Thrunton, who had with her child gone to bed to conceal herself, as she imagined, was struck apparently dead; and her husband found her on the floor motionless. She was restored; but her face, back, and arms, are much hurt. The lightning did considerable damage to the roofs, and penetrated into the ground floor, making a hole through a brick, as if it had been a gun ball.—The lightning at *Yarmouth*, was truly awful. The tempest was off at sea, and at some distance. It began in the S. and finished in the N. E. Large bodies of the electric fire, in spiral and other forms, buried themselves in the sea.

Bath, Sept. 8. Yesterday afternoon, about half-past 5, M. Garnerin and Mr. Glassford ascended. The weather was propitious, and the ascent very grand. The wind being moderate, and the atmosphere clear, M. Garnerin hovered over Bath for some time, and was distinctly seen waving his flags at a great height, by the thousands assembled in the city, on the neighbouring hills, and on the roads from Bath for many miles. He then steered a South-East course, and about half-past 7 landed at Melk-park, a distance of 16 miles.

Liverpool, Sept. 14. About ten this evening, a smoke was observed to issue from a room in the warehouses belonging to Thomas France, Esq. at Gorec, whose spacious and lofty front has long attracted the admiration of strangers. In a few hours this immense pile, together with that large and commodious range of warehouses which was erected in front, at the distance of 16 yards, as well as that which extends from it, in a line to Water-street, was a heap of ruins; and a great proportion of all that rich and various produce, with which every apartment of these buildings had been stored and crowded, was consumed.

The following is a pretty correct statement of the loss.

France's Warehouses . . .	6	£.26,000
Dawson's ditto	2	8,000
Front Row of ditto, belonging to different persons	8	18,000
In all	16	£.52,0.0

About

About 1400 hhds. of Sugar, 1500 bales of Cotton, Coffee, Grain, Tallow, Hemp, &c.	243,000
	£.295,000
Insured about	90,000
Supposed loſs	£.205,000

Great part of the damage was in foreign conſignments, and one at Dantzig will loſe 60,000l.—A meeting of the principal ſufferers was convened on Thurſday morning, when a committee was appointed to ſuperintend the removal of the rubbiſh with all poſſible expedition, in order to recover the property which it is ſuppoſed is now buried in the ruins in very conſiderable quantities. A great number of men have already been ſet to work, but conſiderable difficulty is experienced in taking down ſuch of the walls as are yet left ſtanding.—We are ſorry to have to add to the above account, that in taking down a part of the ruins on Saturday the 18th, Mr. Phillips, in the employ of Mr. Foſter, was ſo dreadfully cruſhed, that he died in a few hours.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Tueſday, Aug. 31.

This night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the cellar of Mr. Davis, oilman, oppoſite the Eaſt-India-houſe, which communicated to Mr. Swift's, trunk-maker, Mr. Ward's, the Ship tavern, and Mr. Park's Geneva warehouſe. It was at length got under, but not until it had conſumed the above premiſes, with the top part of Mr. Tinkler's houſe, and the back part of the King's Arms, and damaged ſome other buildings. Mr. Swift, who is 84 years of age, was got out ſafe with great difficulty.

Monday, September 6.

The Lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle, "for proving the Chriſtian religion againſt infidels," is appointed to be preached at the church of St. Marylebow, London, by the Rev. William Van Mildert, M. A. rector of the ſaid church. The courſe will conſiſt of 24 lectures, to be preached (according to Mr. Boyle's will) on the firſt Monday in the reſpective months of January, February, March, April, May, September, October, and November. The firſt began this day.

Tueſday, September 21.

Perhaps no ſpectacle ever more eagerly engaged the public attention than Mr. Garnerin's promiſe of a deſcent by a parachute. The experiment was in this country *nouvelle*, and by many believed impracticable, with ſafety to the perſon of the aëronaut. As early this day as 12 o'clock, the ſtreets and avenues leading to North Audley-ſtreet began to be attended by a number of ſpectators; and long before 4, the top of every houſe that could command a view of the ground whence the balloon was to aſcend, was crowded by every deſcription of perſons. About half-paſt 5, a ſmall pilot balloon was launched, to aſcertain the current of air, which proved to be very light from the Southward and Weſtward, with a clear horizon. The parachute conſiſted of a caſe or bag of white canvas, or ſail-cloth, formed by 32 gores into a hemiſpherical form, 23 feet diameter, at the top of which was a truck, or round piece of wood, 10 inches in diameter, with a hole in its centre, faſtened to the canvas by 32 ſhort pieces of tape. At about 4½ feet from the top of the canvas, a wooden hoop about 8 feet in diameter was put on and tied by a ſtring from each ſeam; ſo that, when the balloon aſcended, the parachute hung like a curtain from this hoop, between the balloon and a cylindrical baſket (covered with canvas, about four feet high, and two feet and a quarter diameter), in which M. Garnerin aſcended. He exerted himſelf much in attaching the apparatus of his parachute to the net of the balloon. At about 5 minutes before 6 he entered his machine; and, amidſt the plaudits of an immenſe multitude, the balloon aſcended in a majeſtic manner, Garnerin waving the tricoloured flag. Every eye was fixed, in expectation of the parachute being ſeparated from the balloon; which in 10 minutes attained an immenſe height, when M. Garnerin cut the rope. The rapidity of the deſcent for the firſt 30 ſeconds was aſtoniſhing. The machine was at that time completely expanded, and for about a minute came down ſteadily; it then began to ſwing violently, like the pendulum of a clock, which increaſed to ſuch a degree, that the baſket appeared frequently on a line with the parachute, while the cotton ſeemed fallen in on the other ſide. The deſcent occupied rather more than 10 minutes. The parachute alighted in a field at the back of St. Pancras church-yard, about 100 yards Eaſt of the road; where near 5000 people and 50 horſemen ſoon collected. M. Garnerin, on horſeback, preceded by ſeveral gentlemen, was then conducted home in ſafety; though not without much inconvenience from the preſſure of the mob.—The balloon deſcended in ſafety the next day at Mr. Harding's, near Farnham Mill, Surrey.

Wedneſday, September 29.

After an impreſſive diſcourſe by Mr. Hutchins at St. Lawrence's church, on the importance of the choice of a chief magiſtrate, and the arduous reſponſibilities of that elevated office; the Livery of London returned Meſſrs. Price and Perring to the Court of Aldermen; who, agreeably to antient cuſtom, proceeded to a ſcrutiny; and Charles Price, eſq. Alderman of Farringdon Without, was declared duly elected, to the univerſal ſatisfaction of the Hall.

Vol. LXX. p. 183. Prince Ferdinand, as Grand Maſter of the Order of St. John of Jeruſalem, has raiſed a monument to the memory of Count Finkenſtein, who died ſenior of the Commandery of Brandenburgh. It is a buſt, by the maſterly hand of Schadow, of Carrarian marble, in an antique habit, to which the celebrated Gedike has, by order of his Royal Highneſs, made the following inſcription:

To the Memory of
CHARLES-WILLIAM
Count of FINKENSTEIN,
Counſellor to Three Kings,
the Neſtor of the Order of St. John,
both in Years and Wiſdom,
the Grand Maſter,
FERDINAND,
Brother to King FREDERICK,
erected this Monument,
MDCCCII.

Vol. LXXII. p. 189. A correſpondent in Cripplegate has enabled us to improve the article of Archdeacon Hand. He was *not* 60; if he had lived till the 8th of April laſt, he would only have completed his 53d year, being born Mar. 28, 1749, O. S. at Mavelyn-Ridware, co. Stafford. Mrs. Hand certainly died in the bloom of life; but ſhe left three children, which are all living: 1. Newton Dickenſon (taking the names of both his grandfathers) is now a ſtudent in the Temple; 2. William, married, and in trade with a very capital Iriſh linen-factor in the city; and, 3. Mary-Anne, about 19 years of age, now with her guardian, a very reſpectable gentleman, in Staffordſhire. He did *not* erect a monument in Weſtminſter abbey; but placed a very neat one in his own church at Cripplegate (executed either by Bacon or Banks), on the deſign of that of Mrs. Nightingale, in Weſtminſter abbey, and built a vault for her, in which he alſo lies interred. He never married a ſecond wife.

P. 584. b. The Rev. Daniel Batwell reſigned the lecture-ſhip of St. Bene't Fink, Threadneedle (not Gracechurch) ſtreet, many years ſince, and went to America. At the time of his death he was curate of St. James's, Duke's place; and had a penſion from Government as an American Loyaliſt.

P. 587. The ſum of 10,000l. was depoſited with the gentleman who was to build the ſhip. The work was begun; but Sir James haraſſed the builder ſo perpetually, that he deſired to return the money, and take any loſs on himſelf which might happen from the work which had been done. Sir James was with difficulty prevailed on to accept it without intereſt being paid to him.—P. 588. He alſo fought a duel with a learned Serjeant who had made free with his character in his ſpeech on a trial of one of his cauſes. In this duel the Serjeant is ſaid to have ſhot his own toe.—The county of Weſtmoreland could not be an object of conteſt; he always returned the members. In Carliſle he once poſſeſſed an influence; but loſt it, with the county of Cumberland, after his diſpute with the Duke of Portland: the city he often attempted to regain, but never could ſucceed; in the county he has ſucceeded as to one of the members. He purchaſed the borough of Haſlemere, in Surrey, in 178.... Nothing is ſaid about Col. Lowther, the legacy to whom is far ſhort of what might have been reaſonably expected. He kept his eſtate at Laleham, in Middleſex, unoccupied for many years, that the rector might not receive tithes.

P. 686. Lieut.-col. Monſell was deſcended from the antient family of that name in the county of Limerick. He entered into the ſervice as an enſign in the 26th or Cameronian regiment of foot, on the 3d of March, 1760; and, on the 13th of February, 1762, was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 29th regiment; a corps which, from its firſt entrance into the ſervice, has been diſtinguiſhed for diſcipline, interior œconomy, and gallantry. With that regiment he went to North America in 1765. Sept. 13, 1769, he purchaſed a company in it, and returned with the corps to England, in 1773. Vigorous meaſures being decided on againſt the American Colonies, Capt. Monſell embarked with his regiment for Quebec, in February, 1776, and landed in May following. During the whole of that war, Capt. M. (who was the ſecond ſenior captain) was actively employed; and, from his philanthropy of mind and generous diſpoſition, he was of important ſervice to the Royal cauſe in conciliating and reſtoring numbers of the deluded Americans which the fortune of war put into the hands of the Britiſh army, many of whom are now well ſettled in the province of Quebec, under the mild government of Britain. In November, 1780, Capt. M. was promoted to the rank of major. After the peace of 1783, the 29th regiment was ordered to garriſon Niagara, Kingſton, &c. Being ſecond in command of the regiment, he was ſent to the laſt-mentioned place, where he acted not only as military commandant, but alſo as civil governor of the infant ſettlement. In this ſituation, by his amiable manners and innate love of juſtice, during a period of above two years, he reconciled all differences, formed uſeful regulations, promoted improvements, and, finally, raiſed the new town to ſuch a ſtate as to induce his Majeſty's Miniſters, when it was intended to eſtabliſh a ſeat of government in that part of the extenſive province of Quebec, to pitch upon it for that purpoſe. In November, 1797, he returned to England with the regiment. On the brevet promotion

motion appearing in the Gazette, in November, 1790, he got the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and, on the 24th of Auguſt, 1792, while on Windſor duty, he ſucceeded his friend, Lieut.-col. Campbell, as major of the 29th. His health being impaired, from long and active ſervice, he formed the reſolution of retiring, which he did on the 13th of November, 1793, and was ſucceeded by Capt. Harvey Aſton, who, ſome time ago, fell a victim to the barbarous cuſtom of dueling in the Eaſt Indies (ſee our vol. LXIX. p. 527). Col. Monſell, for ſome time after this, reſided in the neighbourhood of London; but, about four years ago, he removed, with his family, to Manchester, where he died on the 2d of June laſt, after an illneſs of ſix days, and was interred in the collegiate church of that place. The corpſe was carried to the grave by ſix ſerjeants of the regiment of dragoons quartered there, who offered themſelves as volunteers to pay this mark of reſpect to a brave old veteran and moſt worthy man. A few ſelect friends attended on this ſolemn occaſion. Col. M. will be long regretted in that town, by all ranks of people, for his urbanity and ſocial virtues. He has left a widow and one ſon, a lieutenant in the corps of Royal Invalids, to lament the loſs of one of the beſt of men. R.

P. 722. Thomas Wale, who died July 29, 1796, is by miſtake ſtated to be the *laſt* of the family. Gregory, the eldeſt ſon, died in his father's life time, unmarried; but another ſon, Charles, a colonel in the army, is now living, having married a daughter of Dr. Sherrard, of Huntingdon, by whom he has two ſons, both living. Thomas Wale, his father, left alſo two daughters: 1. Margaret, now living at Shelford, and unmarried; 2. Mary, married to the Rev. Mr. Pemberton, rector of a valuable living in Ireland, to which he was preſented by the Marquis of Abercorn.

P. 781. M De Verdion lodged at Mr. Allen's, No 38, Upper Charles-ſtreet, Hatton-garden.

P. 782. The Rev. Charles Harward was appointed dean of Exeter on the tranſlation of Dr. Buller to the deanry of Canterbury, and died at his family-ſeat, called Hayne-houſe, in the parish of Plympton, Devon. Ralph Barnes was canon and chancellor of Exeter, archdeacon of Totneſs, vicar of Herberton, near Totneſs, of Up Ottery, and M. A. of Edmund-hall, Oxford, 1760.

P. 785. Mrs. Waller was the youngeſt of the eight daughters of Eldred Lancelot Lee, eſq. of Caton, near Bridgnorth, co. Salop. Her huſband died Dec 13, 1786.

P. 786. Baron Herbert died on the 28th of March. His ſon was preſented to the King Sept. 23; he is quite a young man, and attracted much notice by the peculiarity of his dreſs, being attired in a white ſatin veſt.

P. 789. Mr. Samuel Laurence died in his 71ſt year, at his houſe in Cheapſide, where he had reſided near 46 years; and was interred in Bunhill-fields. He was one of the numerous deſcendants of the Rev. Philip Henry, a man whoſe unaffected piety and primitive ſimplicity were an honour to the age he lived in, and whoſe conduct, as a miniſter of the Goſpel, exhibited a fair example to all thoſe in the ſame ſituation.

Births.

Aug. 15. At Caſtle Eden, the wife of Rowland Burdon, eſq. a ſon and heir. On the arrival of the intelligence at Sunderland, the moſt lively demonſtrations of joy were exhibited. The bells of the churches rung a merry peal at different intervals throughout the day; the iron bridge, the laſting monument of Mr. Burdon's public ſpirit, was thrown open for all paſſengers, without toll; and in the evening there was a brilliant illumination of the whole bridge; and, though a candle was placed on every ſpike of that beautiful and extended arch, the ſerenity of the evening was ſuch that not one of them was blown out.

20. At the caſtle of Hanau, the hereditary Princeſs of Heſſe Caſſel, ſiſter to the King of Pruſſia, a prince.

24. At Dublin, the wife of Col. William Raymond, a daughter.

The wife of Henry Fearon Heath, eſq. of South Shields, a ſon and heir.

25. At Belmont, Bath, the wife of Capt. Wyke, a daughter.

26. The lady of the Biſhop of Cheſter, a ſon, being her thirteenth child.

29. At his Lordſhip's ſeat at Montreal, in Kent, Lady Amherſt, a ſon.

In Harley-ſtreet, the wife of John Deniſon, eſq. M. P. a daughter

Mrs. Taylor, of Hatton-ſtreet, a ſon.

30. In Curzon ſtreet, May-fair, the wife of Horatio Townſend, eſq. a ſon.

31. At her father's, Spark-brook-houſe, Birmingham, the wife of Francis Longworth, jun. eſq. of Cragan, co. Weſtmeath, in Ireland, a ſon.

At Aboyne caſtle, the Counteſs of Aboyne, a ſon.

Lately, in Merrion-ſquare, Dublin, Lady Catharine Brownlow, ſiſter to the Earl of Meath, a ſon.

At St. John's, co. Wexford, the wife Charles Hill, eſq. a ſon and heir.

At Buckden, co. Huntingdon, the wife of Robert Hunt, eſq. a ſon.

In Hanover-buildings, Southampton, Mrs. Henry Drummond, a daughter.

On Epping foreſt, the wife of Thomas Bird, eſq. of twins.

Sept 4. At Cannon-hall, co. York, the wife of Spencer Stanhope, eſq. a daughter.

5. At the abbey, Shrewſbury, the lady of Sir Charles Oakley, bart. a ſon.

6. The

6 The wife of Richard Elmhirſt, eſq. of Ederby-hall, co. Lincoln, a ſon and heir.

7. At Roſs houſe, near Salisbury, Lady Catharine Forreſter, a daughter.

At Colmeſs, in Lanarkſhire, the wife of Lieut.-col. George Callender, jun. of Craigforth, a daughter.

9. In Audley-ſtreet, the wife of John Dent, eſq. M. P. for Lancaſter, a daughter.

10. At Stamford-hill, the wife of John Simpſon, eſq. a ſon.

At Goſport, the wife of Lieut. Hutton, of the Queen's German regiment, a daugh.

11. In Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, the wife of Richard Buller, jun. eſq. a daugh.

13. At her ſeat in Ealing-grove, Eſſex, the Counteſs Mountnorris, a ſon.

At Twickenham, the Hon. Mrs. Eſpinaſſe, a daughter.

14. In Harley-ſtreet, the wife of Auguſtus Elliott Fuller, eſq. a daughter.

At Oakfield-houſe, near Croydon, Surrey, the wife of H. Warrington, eſq. a dau.

15. The lady of the Hon. Mr. Irby, eldeſt ſon of Lord Boſton, a ſon and heir.

16. The wife of Thomas Sheppard, eſq. of Baſinghall-ſtreet, a ſon.

18. In Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſqua. the wife of the Rev. Rd.-Wm. Wake, a dau.

19. At Walton-upon-Thames, Surr. the wife of Lieut.-gen. Souter Johnſton, a ſon.

20. The wife of R. Scott, eſq. of the E. India Company's civil ſervice, a ſon.

21. At Ld. Thurlow's, in St. James's-ſq. the wife of Col. Cunynghame, a ſon and heir.

In Weymouth-ſtreet, the wife of W. Z. Warde, eſq. a daughter.

At Taplow, the Hon. Mrs. Grenfell, a dau.

22. At Teignmouth, Devon, the wife of Henry Collingwood, eſq. of Lilburn tower, Northumberland, a ſon and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 25. AT St. Clement Danes, Strand, Ld. Vſc. Falkland, to Miſs Auton.

At Stapleford, George-Charles Seuley, eſq. of the Coldſtream guards, and ſon of the Hon. Henry S. to the only daughter of Rear-admiral Sir John Borlaſe Warren, K. B. of Stapleford-hall, co. Nottingham.

26. William Alwood Lord, eſq. of Tupton-hall, co. Derby, to Miſs Emily Brockſopp, dau. of Ed. B. eſq. of Savage-gardens.

Rev. Humphry Williams, of St. Erth, co. Cornwall, to Miſs Grenfell, of Marazion.

28. At Lambeth, Boughey Burgeſs, eſq. of Hammerſmith, to the only dau. of Bryan Barnett, eſq. of Stockwell, Surrey, proprietor of Vauxhall-gardens. (See p. 855.)

30. Mr. Abraham Luke, of Royſton, to Miſs North, of Gracechurch-ſtreet.

31. Wm. Beadon, eſq. of Taunton, nephew of the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, to Miſs Hammet, dau. of the late Jas. H. eſq.

Sept...... At Shoreham, Suſſex, Col. Porter, M.P. for Stockbridge, to the Counteſs-dowager of Groſvenor (ſee p. 789).

1. At the reſidence of A. Merry, eſq. his Majeſty's miniſter at Paris, the Rev. James Burgeſs, jun. to Lady Catharine-Elizabeth Beauclerc, ſiſter to the Duke of St. Alban's.

2. Henry Jodrell, eſq. of Byfield, Norfolk, M. P. to the eldeſt daughter of John Weyland, eſq. of Woodeaton, co. Oxford.

4. Capt. F. Hardet, of the royal marines, to Miſs Flint, of Eaton ſtreet, Pimlico.

6. At Ardvorlich, co. Perth, Dr. Patrick Lindſay, late of the medical ſtaff in the W. Indies, to the third daughter of the late Jas. Maxtone, eſq. of Colloquhey.

7. Hon. Samuel Mitchell, preſident of the Council of Grenada, to Miſs Mary Floud, ſiſter of Thomas F. eſq. mayor of Exeter.

At Newland, co. Glouceſter, Colonel T. Probyn, of the 18th foot, to Mrs. Paterſon, daughter of Gen. Rooke, of Bigſwear.

8. Thomas Tooke, eſq. of North End, Hampſtead, to Miſs Combe, daughter of Cha. Combe, M. D. of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

At Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, Jn.-Henry Stephenſon, eſq. of Great Ormond-ſtreet, to Miſs Eleanor Smith, of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

10. At Putney, Robert Dallas, eſq. M.P. and one of his Majeſty's counſel, to Miſs Juſtinia Davidſon, of Bedford-ſquare.

11. At Caſtle-Townſend, co. Cork, Simon White, eſq. brother of Lord Bantry, and nephew of Lady Longueville, to the youngeſt daugh. of the late John Newenham, eſq. of Maryborough, in Ireland.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Chevalier De Perrin, to Miſs Cotton.

14. At St. John's, co. Worceſter, Wm. Wall, eſq. of Worceſter, to Miſs Williams.

15. ——— Addis, eſq. to the youngeſt daugh. of Mrs. Hornby, of Sloane terrace.

16. Rev. S. Alford, of Curry-Rivell, co. Somerſet, to the only daughter of Thomas Shute, eſq. of Charmouth, Dorſet.

17. Mr. Patrick Aitken, merchant, in Stromaer, to Miſs Margaret Pringle.

18. Nathanael Saxon, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Miſs Godſal, daughter of Philip G. eſq. of Hampſtead.

19. George Brownſworth, eſq. of Brentford, to Miſs Matilda Carter, of Southampton-place, Totenham court-road.

20. Peter Tahourdin, eſq. of Argyle-ſtreet, to Miſs Somers.

21. At Enfield, Mr. B. M. Da Coſta, of Enfield-highway, to Miſs Louiſa Naylor, daughter of Mr. Edw. N. of Ponder's-end.

At Lymington, Hants, the Hon. Charles Murray, brother to the Earl of Mansfield, to Miſs Law.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, John Diſney, eſq. of the Inner Temple, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. D. to Miſs Sophia Diſney Ffytche, young. dau. of Lewis Diſney F. eſq. of Danbury-place, Eſſex.

23. At Ingateſtone, Eſſex, Wm. Wheble, eſq. of Woodley-lodge, Berks, to Miſs Maria Talbot, ſecond daughter of Francis T. eſq. uncle to the Earl of Shrewſbury.

DEATHS.

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Jan. ... AT Totenham, Middleſex, Mr. Henry Wilmot, farmer; and, about ſix months after him, his brother John, alſo a farmer in the ſame pariſh.

25 At Bengal, Capt. George Simpſon, of the Earl of Mornington E. India packet.

31. At Trichinopoly, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut.-col. James Graham, ſon of the late John G. eſq. of Dugaldſton.

May 1. At Stanſted Abbot, Herts, aged 93, Martha Fearne; born at Great Hollingbury, in Eſſex, April, 1709; married, about 18 years after, to Benjamin Fearne, labourer in a malt-houſe at Stanſted, by whom ſhe had ſeveral children, the eldeſt, a daughter, now aged 75. After his death ſhe retired to one of the ſix almſhouſes founded in Stanſted Abbot by Sir Ralph Baeſh, relation of Sir Edw. B. "ſurveyor-general for the victuals of the navy royal and the marine affairs within the realms of England and Ireland under four princes of this land, Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth," till his death, at the age of 50, 1587. Sir Ralph ſettled, in 12 truſtees, lands for paying the poor women 12d. a week each; and by will charged his manor of Stanſted with a rent of 25l. more to give them 12d. more. They have now 5s. a week and coals.

June 13. At Hanover, in his 63d year, Jn. Erneſt Wichmann, M. D. firſt phyſician to his Majeſty at Hanover; and author of a very curious deſcription (with engravings) of the inſect found in the itch, inſerted in the IXth volume of Dr. Simmons's London Medical Journal.

14. At his houſe at Pimlico, aged 71, the Sieur De la Rochette, a celebrated geographer, univerſally regretted, for the mildneſs of his manners, by all who had known him.

17. Of a mortification in his bowels, in his 20th year, Henry Saint George Bearcroft, eſq. aſſiſtant in the department of the commiſſary of accounts to the forces in the Leeward Iſlands, and fourth ſon of the late Hon. Edward B. chief juſtice of Cheſter, King's counſel, &c.

21. At Edale, co. Derby, in his 25th year, the Rev. Hugh Heelis, M. A. ſon of T. H. eſq. of Appleby caſtle, in Weſtmoreland, and late of Peter-houſe college, Cambridge.

July. ... At Totenham, Mrs. Metcalf, relict of —— M. eſq. of Buckinghamſhire, ſiſter to the late Rivers Dickenſon, eſq. brewer, and mother of the relict of the late Mr. Comyn, chapter-clerk of St. Paul's, to whoſe two daughters her fortune devolves.

3. At Catterick bridge, co. York, aged 42, the Rev. Edward Prowitt, of Newcaſtle upon-Tyne. His parents were members of the Particular Baptiſt church at Leiceſter, whence, at or rather after the uſual age, he was ſent to the Baptiſts college at Briſtol. Having there completed his education under the late eminent Dr. Caleb Evans, he was ordained miniſter of the Baptiſt church at Oxford, and continued for ſeveral years to officiate in that capacity with mutual ſatisfaction and advantage. After ſome time, however, the courſe of his ſtudies (for he was an attentive and patient, and deſirous to be an impartial, ſtudent of the Scriptures) led him to doubt of many deemed fundamental articles of the ſyſtem in which he had been educated, and gradually to take, on theſe ſubjects, the Unitarian ſide. On his removal from Oxford he ſettled, for a ſhort time, with a ſociety of General Baptiſts at Fleet, in Lincolnſhire. Of theſe excellent perſons he always ſpoke in terms of the utmoſt gratitude and affection, and of the time which he ſpent among them as the happieſt period of his life. The proſpect, however, of making a better proviſion for a numerous and increaſing family induced him to comply with an invitation from a few Unitarian Baptiſts at Newcaſtle, who had long met together, for religious worſhip and inſtruction, without a ſtated miniſter; but, hearing of Mr. Prowitt, and having reaſon to expect conſiderable encouragement for him as a teacher of youth, propoſed a plan for his advantage, which, on the whole, ſucceeded beyond expectation. To this ſmall ſociety he continued to afford, for twelve years, his almoſt gratuitous ſervices; occaſionally ſupplying for neighbouring congregations, particularly for that in Hanover-ſquare, Newcaſtle, to whoſe miniſter, both as an aſſiſtant and a friend, he is an irreparable loſs. At length, the two ſocieties, aware that their religious opinions differed only in a few reſpects, and thoſe chiefly of a ceremonial nature, in which each might proceed in its own way, without inconvenient interference, united together; Mr. Prowitt being ſtill ready, with his willing ſervices, whenever his friend had a wiſh for them. As a teacher of youth, he was very ſucceſsful, and his merit was eminently conſpicuous. He contrived to excite the attention of his pupils by the pleaſing manner in which he communicated his inſtructions; and at the ſame time engaged their affection for him, not only by his behaviour during the hours of buſineſs, but by intereſting himſelf in their amuſements, and ſuperintending, and even contriving for them, the means of health and relaxation. In theſe reſpects he enjoyed the patient and unremitted co-operation of one who, it is hoped, will now be duly ſupported in her ſolitary endeavours to continue ſome important departments of his plan, for the ſupport of their common family. On the 22d of June he ſet out from Newcaſtle for Leiceſter, with the

the intention of bringing back his aged mother to ſpend the remainder of her days under his roof. He was taken very ill at Durham; but, imprudently proceeding, in the hope that the air and exerciſe would remove his complaints, he became ſo violently indiſpoſed that he was obliged to be left at Catterick bridge, under the humane care of Mrs. Ferguſon, the innkeeper there, whoſe unremitted and diſintereſted attention to him, during this ſhort but ſevere illneſs, demand the warmeſt acknowledgments of his family and friends. The diſeaſe baffled every attempt of his medical attendants, and he expired, after a ſevere ſtruggle, on Saturday the 3d of July. He was buried the next day, in the churchyard of that pariſh, which the venerable Mr. Lindſay ſo long ago relinquiſhed, from ſimilar motives which had removed Mr. Prowitt from his connexions at Oxford.

4. At Baglan, Glamorganſhire, aged 33, Henry Bewicke, eſq. He was buried at Brittonferry church, in that neighbourhood. A poetical tribute to his memory is given in p. 854.

6. At the iſland of Trinidad, in the Weſt Indies, Mrs. Balfour, wife of Lieut.-col. Wm. B. of the 57th foot.

13. In the prime of life, at Peterſburgh, in the ſtate of Virginia, America, Mr Thomas Halley, merchant, a native of Pontefract, in Yorkſhire.

20. A St. Bartholomew's, near Sandwich, in Kent, aged 63, Mrs. Margaret Friend, widow of the late Mr. William F. ſailmaker, at Strood, in the ſame county.

22. At Paris, of a fever, aged only 28, Francis Xavier Bichat, M.D. a phyſician of extraordinary talents, belonging to the Hotel Dieu. His funeral, which took place on the 23d, was attended by fifteen mourning-coaches, and as many private carriages, and by 600 medical ſtudents on foot. The Firſt Conſul has decreed that an inſcription, on black marble, in honour of this phyſician, and of Deſault, the celebrated ſurgeon of the ſame hoſpital, who died a few years ſince, ſhall be placed in the hall of the Hotel Dieu.

Aug. .. In advanced age, at Seathwaite, near Ulverſtone, co Lancaſter, the Rev. G. Walker, upwards of 60 years curate of that chapel. This venerable man continued to diſcharge the duties of his ſacred function till within the laſt four years, when, his ſight failing, his office was ſupplied by another clergyman. Mr. Walker, upon a ſmall ſtipend, with great induſtry and œconomy, brought up a large family in a very decent manner, giving to one of his ſons, ſince deceaſed, an academic education, and living contented, in his retired ſituation, without a wiſh to change it. He was beloved by his family, and reſpected by all who knew him.

Aug. 10. At Biggar, in Scotland, the Rev. Robert Paterſon, miniſter of the Relief congregation there.

13. R. Rogers, eſq. of Northampton.

Aged 46, Mrs. Helen Stirling, relict of Marlborough Parſons S. eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 74th foot.

Morris Jones, eſq. of Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

At Inverary, Lachlan Campbell, eſq. ſheriff-ſubſtitute of Argyleſhire.

14. At Lilliput, near Deal, Groſvenor Winkworth, eſq. captain in the royal navy.

Mrs. Aſhby, of Aſhebeach, co. Northampton, relict of George A. eſq.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Alexander Machattei, merchant.

15. At Warwick caſtle, in his 20th year, the Hon. Henry Greville, third ſon of the Earl of Warwick.

16. At Sir John Sinclair's, in Charlotte-ſtreet, Edinburgh, Miſs Matilda Campbell.

Aged 30, Mr. John Morland, merchant, of Liverpool.

At South Walſham, in her 68th year, Mrs. E. Marſh.

17. After a lingering illneſs, Mr. Robert Hughes, ironmonger, of Northampton.

At the houſe of his ſon-in-law (Mr. Knight, of Offham, Suſſex), Mr. Marchant, many years a reſpectable ſurgeon and apothecary at Hurſtperpoint. His death was occaſioned by a hurt he received on his head by the overturning of a one-horſe chaiſe in which he was riding.

At Brighthelmſtone, of a ſcarlet fever, Joſeph Buſhnan, eldeſt ſon of Joſeph B. eſq. ſolicitor to the city of London.

18. Aged 62, Mr. George Stemaker, of Dean's-yard, one of the oldeſt officers of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter.

This day Miſs Laſt, of Cambridge, a young lady aged about 18, was unfortunately drowned at Braydon, and interred at Yarmouth on the 24th.

Aged 86, Edward Hippeſley, eſq. of Iſleworth, Middleſex, one of the directors of the South Sea Company.

At Enfield, of a pleuriſy, M. Prevoſt, formerly an advocate in the Parliament of Paris, but emigrated on the Revolution, and reduced to teach the French language in different ſchools. He publiſhed a treatiſe on the French verbs; and was an inoffenſive, honeſt man.

At her houſe in Sackville ſtreet, Dublin, in her 81ſt year, Margaret Cecil Hamilton, Viſcounteſs-dowager Southwell, relict of Thomas-George Lord Viſcount Southwell, of Ireland. She was deſcended from the noble and illuſtrious houſes of Cecil, prime miniſter to Queen Elizabeth, Lord Burleigh, anceſtor to the preſent Marquiſſes of Exeter and Salisbury, and of Hamilton, anceſtor to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton.

19. Mrs. Stonard, of Hampſtead.

At

At his ſeat at Plas Coch, in Angleſey, William Hughes, eſq.

At his houſe at Woodford bridge, Eſſex, aged 73, Jeffery Jackſon, eſq. formerly a commander in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

At Windſor caſtle, the wife of James Ramſbottom, eſq. and youngeſt daugh. of the Rev. F. Langford, canon of Windſor.

Aged 63, Mrs. Mary Elcock, of Manor farm, Chertſey, Surrey.

Suddenly, at Carmarthen, aged 56, Mr. John Meredith, hop-merchant.

At Worthing, Suſſex, where he went for the recovery of his health, the Hon. Auguſtus-Philip Monckton, third ſon of Viſcount Galway.

At Wickham-court, in Kent, Sir John Farnaby, bart.

20. The wife of the Rev. Thomas Seabrook, of Cavendiſh.

At Chiſelhurſt, in Kent, Mrs. Mary Hand, late of Uppingham, co. Rutland; who had conducted, with the utmoſt integrity and reſpectability, the General Poſt-office at Foot's Cray, for many years.

Aged 64, Mr. John Taylor, of Hull. He was in perfect health at noon of the preceding day.

In his 66th year, the Rev. John Bell, rector of St. Crux, Pavement, and St. Margaret, Walmgate, and curate of the perpetual curacy of St. Sampſon, all in York; alſo, maſter of the grammar-ſchool endowed by William Haughton, eſq. formerly of that city.

At Biſhofsheim caſtle, in Suabia, at a very advanced age, Bleichard IV. Count of Helmſtatt, ſovereign lord of Biſhofsheim, Berwangen, &c. in Creichgau, and lord of Morange in Lorrain, late colonel of a regiment of horſe, bearing his name, in the French king's ſervice, knight of St. Louis, &c. &c. The Count has left no iſſue by Louiſa de Montmorenci Laval, his wife, daughter of Claudius Roland de Montmorenci, marſhal of France; and his eſtates revert partly to the Imperial Crown, and the remainder devolve to the Counts Von Helmſtatt, Hochhauſen, Wiſer Von Leiterſhauſen, the Barons of Berlichingen, and (in right of his late wife, Louiſe Von Helmſtatt) to Herve de Montmorenci Morres, eſq. deſcended of the houſe of Morres, of Knockagh, co. Tipperary, Ireland, which is a branch of that of Montmorenci in France, whoſe arreſtation in Hamburgh, in 1798, and ſubſequent impriſonment, have been ſo often topicks of public concern.

21. Of a long-continued bilious complaint, aged 49, Mr. Rickaby, printer, Peterborough-court, Fleet-ſtreet. He printed "The Britiſh Critick;" and was in many other reſpects of eminence in his profeſſion. He has left a widow and young family, to lament the loſs of a very worthy and induſtrious man.

Rev. Charles Smith, B.D. rector of South Repps, Norfolk.

Mr. Wright, ſeedſman, of the Strand. In his paſſage from Boulogne to Dover, he unfortunately fell overboard, and was loſt. He had been talking very chearfully, a few minutes previous to the misfortune happening, with ſome ladies in the cabin; but, complaining of heat, and that he was ſick in conſequence of it, he went upon deck, and it is ſuppoſed, that, leaning too far over the ſide of the ſhip, he loſt his balance, and went head foremoſt into the ſea.

In Bedford-ſquare, in the 56th year of her age, and 36th of her marriage, Mrs. Leverton, wife of Mr. L. architect. After ſuffering a lingering illneſs of more than two years, ſhe was, on the 19th, ſtruck with a palſy, which, notwithſtanding the exertions of the moſt eminent of the faculty, admitted of no relief, but rapidly brought on her diſſolution. Her loſs is much and ſincerely lamented by her family and friends, to whom her domeſtic and Chriſtian virtues were at once an example and a theme of admiration.

At Stirling, Miſs Margaret Stewart, dau. of James S. eſq. of Tar.

22. In his 25th year, the Rev. John Barker, ſon of the Rev. John B. miniſter of St. Mary's, in Hull.

At Porto, Richard Harris, eſq. many years a merchant there. His death was occaſioned by a ſtone thrown at him by ſome perſon at preſent undiſcovered, which fractured his ſkull.

23. At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 66, Mrs. Croft, a widow lady.

At her ſiſter's houſe at Hampſtead, after a painful and lingering illneſs, Mrs. Mary Coward, widow.

Mr. Thomas Elvins, an eminent architect, of Birmingham.

At Inverneſk, Miſs Marion Dalrymple, ſecond daughter of the late David D. eſq. of Weſthall, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice.

At Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, Mr. Edward Polexfen, keeper of the Angel inn.

At his houſe in Great Cumberland-ſtreet, Hyde park, in the 48th year of his age, John Randall, eſq. ſhip-builder, of Greenland dock; a man of the moſt amiable qualities, and of the moſt extenſive uſefulneſs in the various connexions of life. He was the ſon of a ſhip-builder at Rotherhithe, and received a liberal education under the tuition of Mr. Denſham, aided by the friendly counſels of Dr. Price. At the deceaſe of his father he took on himſelf the management of the ſhipping buſineſs, which he conducted with the moſt honourable attention to the intereſts of all with whom he was concerned until the fatal hour of his diſſolution. He was at the head of a firm eminently reſpectable for integrity and profeſſional ſkill, to which,

which, during his ſuperintendance, this country owes the conſtruction of 50 ſhips of war and other veſſels for the ſervice of Government; 31 for the uſe of the Eaſt-India Company, and 60 various merchant-veſſels. This extenſive buſineſs he managed without difficulty or uneaſineſs until the laſt few years, during which the ſyſtem of Societies, eſtabliſhed among the manufacturing claſſes, having extended itſelf to the workmen on the river Thames, has given countenance to the moſt alarming tumults. Of that whoſe melancholy conſequence we at preſent deplore, the following is the ſtatement. The ſhipwrights belonging to the merchant-dockyards on the banks of the Thames having, with a view to an increaſe of pay, ſtruck their work, Mr. Randall, after ineffectual remonſtrances to his own workmen, finding no other reſource from their contumacy and exorbitant demands, was under the neceſſity of applying to the Government, through the medium of the Eaſt-India Company, for a number of men from the King's yards at Deptford, to enable him to refit the Bombay Caſtle, actually lying in his dock. This requeſt being granted, the men were ſet to work, when, on Saturday Auguſt 21, the mutinous ſhipwrights, from the dockyards in general, aſſembled in a riotous manner, for the expreſs and declared purpoſe of fruſtrating the intentions of Government in regard to the aſſiſtance given to Mr. Randall by the ſupply of workmen, and proceeded ſo far in their attempt as to lay violent hands on them, and prevent them from continuing to work. Mr. Randall, finding that his moſt earneſt entreaties, which were urged with his accuſtomed and well-known humanity, could not prevail with the mutineers to diſperſe or return to their duty in an orderly manner, thought it neceſſary to call in the aid of the civil power, not only for the ſafety of his perſon, but for the protection of his property, which was menaced with total deſtruction. But the outrageous proceedings of this tumultuous body increaſed to ſuch a degree of inſolence, that Mr. Randall was at length obliged to quit the diſgraceful ſcene and return home. The hurry of his ſpirits during this arduous contention with men who deſpiſed all obligations, civil or moral, and the probability of a ſudden reverſe in his fortunes, which their violence might occaſion, preyed ſo ſtrongly on his mind, that he was ſeized with a delirious fever, which, in the courſe of two days, terminated his exiſtence.—There are few to be found, either in public or private life, whoſe character and manners deſerve our notice and admiration more than thoſe of this worthy man. We have been able to collect abundance of intereſting matter reſpecting him, which the general limits of our work reſtrain us from inſerting at length. From the whole, however, we have to report, that, in his profeſſion, Mr. Randall was conſidered as having attained to a profound knowledge of the theoretic part, as well by a diligent ſtudy of the higher branches of the mathematicks, as by a thorough acquaintance with all the works of ſcience publiſhed on the ſubject of his art, either in the Engliſh or foreign languages; and that he had even proceeded far in a work on the ſubject of navigation, which, if completed, would have been of eminent utility to his country. Mr. R. was not only uniformly ſteady and active in affairs of buſineſs, but his mind was likewiſe ſenſibly awake to the refinements of taſte and literature. His early education had rendered him an elegant ſcholar; and he had his favourite authors, Horace and Cicero, almoſt by heart. By Nature diſpoſed to ſocial intercourſe, his acquaintance was numerous; his friendſhips were few and reſpectable. His private charities were extenſive, and well directed. Promptitude to aſſiſt was the prevailing feature of his diſpoſition; and the influence of his benevolent temper, in the circle of his intimate family-relations, made life appear a ſcene of conſtant interchange of good offices. Thoſe whom he made the companions of his rational and moſt delightful hours he ſo united with each other in the ties of ſincere regard, that, although now deprived of their common bond of union, they will probably continue to meet while life allows, and will never aſſemble without paying the tribute of affectionate recollection to their departed friend.

24. John Renſhaw, eſq. of Owthorpe, co. Nottingham.

Aged 84, Mrs. Hubbart, of Blackheath.

In Davies-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, Timothy Caſwall, eſq. of Sacombe park, Herts, formerly M. P. for Hertford, and afterwards, many years, for Brackley, co. Northampton, and one of his Majeſty's commiſſioners of the exciſe. He was nephew of the late Sir George C. banker, and married the heireſs of the Rolt family at Sacombe, by whom he became poſſeſſed of that fine eſtate, and had by her a ſon, and a daughter. He was in the guards at the unfortunate expedition at St. Cas, in 1758, and wounded in the heel, and his leg was ſaved from amputation by the advice of a ſkilful French ſurgeon, but he ever felt the lameneſs conſequent on the wound. In this expedition Mrs. C's only brother, who went as a volunteer, loſt his life; and, her ſiſter dying unmarried, the whole property veſted in Mr. C. who preſented his brother to the rectory. Some of the fineſt timber in the county grows on this eſtate, for, till a ſhort time before his death, he never would cut down a

ſingle

ſingle tree; but, in a violent whirlwind 30 years ago, a number of large ones, with the garden-wall, were blown down by an extraordinary current of air. Mr. C. took down the family-manſion, erected by Sir Thomas Rolt, "agent of Perſia, and preſident of India," who died 1710, and fitted up for himſelf a ſmall farm on the eſtate, called Cold Harbour.

At Hilden, near Belfaſt, in Ireland, Hugh Dickſon, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 29th regiment of foot, in which highly-meritorious corps he had ſerved near forty years, with the higheſt credit, as an officer and a gentleman; eſteemed and honoured by his brother-officers, and almoſt adored by the ſoldiery. He was born in the county of Down, of a reſpectable family of Scotiſh original, and entered, at an early age, into the ſervice as a volunteer in the 29th regiment, in which corps his uncle, Archibald Dickſon, eſq. was a captain. His Grace John Duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant of Ireland, promoted our young volunteer to an enſigncy in the 31ſt regiment of foot, on the 29th of September, 1757. On the 26th of October, 1761, he was promoted to a lieutenantcy in the 108th regiment; but, on the reduction of the army after the ſigning of the definitive treaty of peace in 1763, he was put on the half pay liſt. Much attached to the corps in which he had been a volunteer, he gave 350l. in exchange for a lieutenantcy in it, on the 7th of December, 1764. The following year he embarked with the regiment for Halifax in North America, where he remained till the unhappy diſturbances broke out in the Northern colonies, when the regiment, with other troops, were ordered to Boſton, in 1768. After the licentious mob had been fired on, in March, 1770, the troops were removed from the town, by order of Gen. Gage, then commander in chief in North America. The 29th went to New Jerſey, and afterwards to Eaſt Florida, and the Bahama Iſlands. During the above period Lieut. D. was actively employed. In 1773 the regiment returned to England, from which it had been abſent ever ſince it was raiſed, 1702. On the commencement of the American war, in 1775, Lieut. D. viſited his native country, but not in the way of pleaſure, being ordered there on the recruiting ſervice. On the additional companies being added to each infantry regiment that year, Lieut. D. ſucceeded to the captain-lieutenancy, on the 26th of December. In February following he embarked with the 29th from Chatham barracks, for the relief of Quebec, the ſiege of which city he had the honour to raiſe on the 6th of May following. With the troops from Ireland the enemy were followed up the river St. Lawrence. On the 8th of June, the Americans attempted to cut off the Britiſh at Trois Rivieres, but were defeated; after which, the former did not act with any ſpirit in the province. In October, detachments of the 29th were ordered on-board the ſhips at Fort St. John, deſtined to act againſt the American fleet, conſiſting of 17 top-ſail veſſels, on Lake Champlain, under the command of Brigadier-general Arnold. On this occaſion Capt. D. embarked on-board the Maria ſchooner, commanded by Commodore (now Admiral) Pringle, having his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton (now Lord Viſcount Dorcheſter) with him. The particulars of the two actions fought between the fleets, on the 11th and 13th of October, are well known; ſuffice it to ſay, that the Americans were beaten, with the loſs of more than half their fleet, owing to the imprudent conduct of their commander, who, on thoſe occaſions, neither ſhewed abilities nor perſonal bravery; but, as formerly remarked by the writer of this (LXXI. p. 95'), "water was not the theatre for his abilities." On the arrival of the Britiſh at Crown Point, the barracks of which were burned, and the works evacuated by the enemy, Sir Guy Carleton ſent Capt. D. aſhore to plant the Britiſh colours on Fort Frederick. From that period till the peace of 1783, Capt. D. (who had ſucceeded to a company, and got the grenadier one, on the Earl of Harrington being promoted in the foot-guards) acquired much military fame. In the autumn of 1787, when the 29th was in Quebec, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence arrived there with his frigate, the Pegaſus. During his ſtay, each regiment furniſhed him with aides-du-camp, to which honourable office Capt. D. was appointed, and was much noticed by his Royal Highneſs, who ever after ſhewed great attention to him. In October that year the 29th embarked for England, and landed, in November, at Portſmouth, whence it was ordered to Worceſter. At this time Capt. D. was employed on the recruiting ſervice. On the 18th of November, 1790, he got the brevet rank of major; and, on the promotion and removal to another regiment of Major Harvey Aſton, he ſucceeded to the majority of the 29th. On the 1ſt of March, 1794, he was made lieutenant-colonel by brevet; and, on the 15th of February following, a ſecond battalion being added to the regiment, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel to it. When the firſt battalion, under the command of that excellent officer and moſt worthy man, Colonel (afterwards Brigadier-general) Campbell, was ordered to the Weſt Indies, Col. D. unwilling to remain in England while his brother-officers were on the eve of ſignalizing themſelves, volunteered ſerving abroad. He accordingly

cordingly embarked with them, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the different actions that took place between the King's troops and the republican hordes in the iſland of Grenada, in 1795. Sickneſs, the too frequent attendant on military operations in that climate, obliged Col. D. to return to England, by advice of the faculty, which he did with much reluctance. On this occaſion he parted with his dear and valuable friend, Brig.-gen. Campbell, whom he was fated to ſee no more, for that excellent officer died, a few weeks after, of a fever, univerſally regretted. On Col. D's arrival in England he commanded the regiment till 1797, when, finding his health much impaired, from long and active ſervice, and lamenting the fate of his friends, loſt by ſickneſs or otherwiſe, in the Weſt Indies, he formed the reſolution of retiring to private life. On application, his Majeſty, ever attentive to deſerving officers, was graciouſly pleaſed to permit him to diſpoſe of his commiſſion to Lord Frederick Montague, brother to the Duke of Manchester, on the 19th of July that year. With much regret he quitted a corps with which he had been acquainted between 40 and 50 years; and it is needleſs to ſay that the regiment, on its part, felt much concern to loſe Col D. whoſe conduct through life was ſo exemplary as conſtantly to acquire friends, and never to loſe them. He ſurvived his old friend and brother officer, Col. Monſell (ſee p. 686), little more than two months. R.

25 At Northampton, Juſtinian Ekins, eſq.; who went to reſt the preceding night in apparent good health, and was found dead in the morning.

Aged 62, Mr. Chamberlain, yeoman of his Majeſty's chapel at Whitehall.

Aged 57, Mr. Benjamin Diſon, of York, who had been on a journey, and lying on a damp bed occaſioned his death.

Near Glenany, in his 72d year, Mr. John O kman.

At Sherborne, co. Dorſet, aged 66, Mr. Robert Winter. He had been a few miles to ſpend a day with a clerical friend, when returning home in his gig, through a village called Leigh, in which was celebrating an annual feaſt, ſome perſon had wantonly placed in the road a piece of timber, which occaſioned the gig to overturn. In the fall Mr. W. broke his arm, and was otherwiſe much bruiſed; in conſequence of which, a fever took place, and ended his life. He was ſuppoſed to weigh not leſs than 300lb. weight; the corpſe, with a leaden and two other coffins, weighing near 1200.

26. Of apoplexy, Richard Stone, eſq. of Cliffehurſt, Kent.

Drowned, by the overſetting of a boat, while croſſing the ſound of Mull, Mr. Hodgſon, of Keſwick, Cumberland, and Mr. M'Donald, ſurveyor of the eſtates at Tubermory, in Scotland.

At Ayr, Mr. John Hutchinſon, merch.

At Worthing, Suſſex, of a decline, in his 27th year, the Rev. Charles Sturges, jun. M.A. fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and only ſon of the Rev Charles S. vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, and rector of St. Luke's, Chelſea.

At Seal, in Kent, Mr. Nathanael Darwin, of Oxford-ſtreet.

At Hales-place, Tenterden, which he rebuilt on a ſmaller ſcale about 1766, in his 78th year, Sir Edward Hales, bart.

27. In his 73d year, George Tonge, eſq ſenior alderman and father of Oxford city.

In Great Smith-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, the wife of Richard Pownall, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel and captain in the firſt foot-guards, and daughter of David Caſley, eſq. librarian to the King.

At Malvern, Miſs Colt, only daughter of the late Robert C. eſq. of Auldham.

At her lodgings in Gloucester, Miſs De la Bere, youngeſt daughter of the late John De la B. eſq. of Cheltenham.

At Sleaford, Linc. aged 84, Mrs. Calthrop.

Mrs. Johnſon, wife of Mr. J. butcher, of Glaſton. She was in the act of delivering ſome beer to a ſervant, apparently as well as uſual, when ſhe fell down and expired.

28. George Lawrence, eſq. one of the aldermen of Newark, Notts.

Richard Chapman, an old man, leading corn for Mrs. Clough, of Newark. While riding on the ſhafts, the horſes took fright, and, in getting off, he fell before the wheels, which went over him, and cruſhed him ſo violently as to cauſe his death very ſoon.

At Southampton, Lady Jane Terry, wife of David-George T. eſq. and ſiſter of the Earl of Dyſart. She was firſt married, in 1770, to John Delap Halliday, eſq. of the Leaſowes, co. Salop, by whom ſhe was left a widow in 1794, and married to Mr. Terry on the 4th of March laſt.

Mr. William Mew, of Tewkeſbury, bargemaſter.

At York, Mr. Upton, of Hull, bricklayer; who was ſuddenly taken ill while walking on the New Walk adjoining that city in the preceding morning.

At Berwic, in Scotland, in his 88th year, James Stewart, eſq. of Carnevran.

At the manſe of Kingo-drum, in his 47th year, the Rev. James Badenach, miniſter of that parith

The wife of Henry Dickinſon, eſq. of the Eaſt India-houſe.

At Evam, co. Derby, Edward Dooley, muſician and muſician. An oratorio had been announced to be performed at Evam church on the following Sunday for his benefit, as he was very poor and infirm. Too much anxiety and exertion in preparing for this happy occaſion probably haſtened his diſſolution, which unexpectedly took place on the evening before the intended performance. Being in company with ſome young men,

men, who were rehearſing a Morris-dance which was to be held on the following Monday on the Edge, a high mountain-top near Eyam, he ſuddenly laid down his fiddle, ſtretched himſelf, and expired. The oratorio was next day performed, for the benefit of his mother, an aged widow, with whom he lived.

29. In the King's Bench priſon, of a deep decline, M. Boſſi, a muſical profeſſor of conſiderable talents. His appointment at the Opera-houſe was that which, without great *éclat* to the maſter, is moſt eſſential to the charm of the entertainment. His buſineſs was to compoſe new muſick for the ballets; to lead the band during the performance of the dances; and alſo to do all the prefatory duty in bringing out new operas. In this taſk his talent was unrivaled; nothing could be more exquiſite than the melodies which he wrote for the impaſſioned, pathetic, or exhilarating movements of Didelot, Roſe, and Hillisberg; and he wrote with a rapidity unexampled. He ſunk under the ſeverity of obdurate confinement and decline at the early age of 29 years, leaving a widow (the younger Del Caro) with three infants and very far advanced in pregnancy with the fourth. His duty at the Opera-houſe, for the laſt ſeaſon, was kindly and gratuitouſly performed by Mr. Connell and Mr. Simonet, for the benefit of his family.

At Spiyhull, near Birmingham, aged 55, John Smale, eſq. a native of Liverpool, and formerly a merchant there.

At Cairn, on Loch Ryan, Col. Edward Smyth Stafford.

At Glaſgow, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 37, Mr. James Hamilton, lately from Honduras, ſon of the late Dr. Walter H. of Middlepart, in Ayrſhire.

30. At Bath, aged 82, James Theobald, eſq. of Great James ſtreet, Bedford-row.

At Woodford, Eſſex, Mr. Leaver Legg, formerly a woollen-draper in Cornhill; a buſineſs in which he ſucceeded his father, the late Leaver L. who, in alluſion to his name, aſſumed "a golden leg" as the ſign of his ſhop.

Mrs. Pycroft, wife of James P. eſq. of Wanſtead, Eſſex.

Aged 45, Mr. John Fiſh, of Yarmouth.

Aged 49, Mrs. Broughton, many years the revered miſtreſs of a young ladies' ſeminary at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Baldock, after an illneſs of five weeks and three days, in his 72d year, James Tabram, baker, who had ſerved the office of churchwarden in that town 32 years. From an abſtemious mode of living, eſpecially during the early part of his life, he was enabled to enjoy the bleſſings of health in an almoſt unparalleled degree. He has been heard to ſay that he never knew what it was to have a fit of illneſs in his life; indeed, he carried the picture of Health in his countenance, and was remarkably active, though rather corpulent. He moſtly roſe by four in the morning, and ſometimes before, bed being, he uſed to ſay, almoſt inſupportable to him if he lay after his uſual time. In converſation he was in general facetious; though it muſt be allowed that, upon the ſmalleſt provocation, he would put himſelf in a paſſion, but this was moſtly of a ſhort continuance.

At Town Malling, in Kent, after about two hours illneſs, in his 56th year, Thomas-Auguſtus Deuce, eſq. The world has been thus ſuddenly deprived of a man who was a real ornament to human nature, and a bleſſing to ſociety. His integrity as a magiſtrate, his fidelity as a friend, his affability as a neighbour, and his piety as a Chriſtian, were eminently conſpicuous, and univerſally acknowledged. In all the domeſtic relations of life he exhibited a pattern of excellence rarely to be met with; and there breathes not a human being, who ever had the happineſs of knowing the man, but will, when he reads this, heave a ſigh, and ſadly ſay, "Alas! the community has ſuſtained a loſs indeed!" He has left a widow and nine children, the eldeſt of whom is now on the tour of the Continent, little dreaming of the melancholy event that has occurred in his native place.

In his 81ſt year, John Edlowes, eſq. of Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriers, late an eminent merchant of the city of London; whoſe name deſerves to be recorded in our pages, for the correctneſs of his conduct as a commercial character, his ſtedfaſt practice of every moral obligation, and his ſtrenuous regard for the duties of private and ſocial life. In early age he determined that a country village was too limited for the employ of his buſy mind; and in 1738 he left his native town, Wrexham, in Denbighſhire, North Wales, with very ſlight recommendation, and no other proſpect than thoſe his ſervices, when applied, afforded. Soon after his arrival in the metropolis he placed himſelf with a Hamburgh merchant of ſome conſequence, in whoſe warehouſe and compting-houſe he ſo quickly evinced talents for both, far above the ſtandard of uſual expectation from young men, that he happily (as he then felt, and has ſince frequently repeated) arreſted the notice of Mr. Tho. Naſh, who at that period lived in the Poultry, and with whom he formed a partnerſhip, not more memorable to him for the elevated degree of credit and ſtability to which their united induſtry raiſed their houſe, and enriched themſelves, than for the ſolid, uninterrupted friendſhip which ſtrengthened as it grew, and gave to each, from a colliſion of every amiable ſentiment, a power of exerciſing beneficence ſurpaſſing common benevolence. After the loſs of

Mr. Naſh, whom the ſubject of our pen would ſpeak of in death as he had eſteemed him in life, he proſecuted trade till the year 1788, when he withdrew from the anxiety and hurry of buſineſs. In his retirement he had leiſure for reflection on the more momentous concerns of human exiſtence; and, though occupied with appropriate ſedulouſneſs on matters of ſelf-conſideration, he did not ceaſe to contribute to the wants and welfare of thoſe who, like himſelf, in the offset of life needed a patron and a friend. As ſoon as his acquirement of property was adequate, he fulfilled his primary care, the grateful diſcharge of love and affection for his orphan ſiſters. Their temporal comforts effected, he ſought other objects to whom to direct his bounty; and there are now living very many who, in themſelves, can teſtify, that, of unprotected virtue in the ſofter ſex, and of honeſt diligence in the other, he was the kind advocate and generous ſupporter. His door was open to daily diſtreſsful petitions, whoſe tale let looſe the floodgates of his heart, and the miſerable drank of the ſtream of his charity. In larger donations he was bounded but by prudence. Many inſtances are purpoſely withheld. On withdrawing from his laſt partnerſhip he preſented the two gentlemen whom he quitted with 1000l. each. He gave 1000l. as his portion of the voluntary contributions; and offered, through one of the firſt magiſtrates of the city of London, to pay 1000l. a year to Government, for the public uſe, during the war; proofs of ſtaunch loyalty and love of his country. Though he ſedulouſly avoided all the honours which await a citizen whom Fortune has been propitious to, yet he would not advantage himſelf of a legal exemption on his being nominated ſheriff of London in the year 1796; for he honourably fined in the cuſtomary price of renunciation, though he might have pleaded his age. The wounds of the ſoldier and ſailor were his own; and his name was always ſeen in the firſt liſt of every public ſubſcription. Many charitable inſtitutions, of which he was either governor or ſubſcriber to, ſix or ſeven in number, are humanely thought of in his will, being left a legacy of from 1 to 200l. each. He was of manners unaffuming; in converſation amply competent; and, in natural capacity of intellect, deemed ſuperior. We have given this ſketch of a gentleman, who never obtruded himſelf beyond the threſhold of private life, in a hope that it will incite to a like activity and deportment of conduct thoſe who may not have been born with more promiſing views of ſucceſs. He lies in a vault belonging to his family in the church of St. Mary, Iſlington.

31. The infant daughter of Mr. N. Stokes, of Lombard-ſtreet.

Mr. Geo. Wombwell, many years keeper of the coffee-houſe at Lenton, near Nottingh.

Aged 20, Mr. Wm. Brook, eldeſt ſon of Mr. James B. of Leeds, merchant.

Mr. Jonas Whitaker, of Leeds, brother of Mr. John W. of Burley, near Otley.

At North Shields, aged 48, Robert Blacket, eſq. a lieutenant in the royal navy, and water-bailiff to the Corporation of Newcaſtle.

At Clapton, Middleſex, in his 72d year, Baden Powell, eſq. of Loughton, Eſſex.

Lately, at Leiceſter, the Rev. William Arnald, D.D. canon of Windſor, and precentor of Lichfield; the former he owed to the munificence of his Majeſty, and the latter to his friend, the preſent Biſhop of Worceſter. He was ſon of the Rev. Richard Arnald, B.D. rector of Thurcaſton, the beloved retreat of Dr Hurd, and celebrated by the Muſe of Mr. Maſon. He was educated at Mancheſter; under Mr. Lawſon; took the degree of B. A. 1766, when he was ſenior wrangler; M. A. 1769; S. T. B. 1776; S. T. P. 1781; elected fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, 1767, became head tutor the following year; appointed chaplain to Biſhop Hurd 1775; and ſub-preceptor to their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Duke of York 1776. The unhappy ſituation of his mind, for 20 years, has been the cauſe of real grief to a numerous circle of friends, who, attached to him by the ſtrongeſt ties of gratitude and affection, admired his abilities, loved the ſweetneſs of his manners, and acknowledged the goodneſs of his heart.

Sept..... In Ireland, Major George-Andrew Armſtrong, who married Mrs. Saunders, Oct. 31, 1799.

1. At his houſe on Champion-hill, Camberwell, Surrey, Richard Lawrence, eſq.

At Hampſtead, Wm. Annand, eſq. of Little Love-lane, Aldermanbury.

At Margate, Mrs. Mary North, of Lombard-ſtreet, jeweller. — Alſo, the relict of Rd. Windſor, eſq. of Totenham high-croſs.

At Hull, in her 65th year, the mother of the late Mr Swan, ſurgeon.

2. Mr. Francis Clarke, eldeſt ſon of the late Alderman C. of Coventry.

Aged 57, Mr. John Hudſon, of Greenland-dock, Kent.

In his 77th year, Mr. Richard Wray, late of the Strand.

The wife of Mr. T. Langdon, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place, eldeſt daugh. of the late Capt. Rob. Le Geyt, of Dover.

3. Rev. John Newman, vicar of Mountneſſing, and chaplain of the hamlet of Brentwood, Eſſex.

By a fall from his gig, Edward Dakin, eſq. late captain of the Warrington volunteer corps.

At Richmond, Mrs. Jeffreys, aunt to the Hon Miſs J. of South Audley-ſtreet.

At

At Walworth, Surrey, aged 62, Richard Parkins, eſq.

At Tunbridge Wells, Clifton Ruding, eſq. of Warwick, the ſeventh ſon, and only ſurviving child of Walter R. eſq. of Weſtcotes, co. Leiceſter, and Sarah (the daughter of John Rogers, M. A. archdeacon of Leiceſter) his wife. He was born March 24, 1727. His remains were interred in the church of Speldhurſt, in which pariſh his lodgings were ſituated.

4. Rev. Francis Beſt, rector of South Dalton, co. York. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge; B. A. 1748; removed to Peter-houſe; and M. A. 1752.

At Margate, the ſecond wife of Francis Cobb, eſq. brewer and banker, and daughter of Mr. Blackburn, of St. Peter's. Her mother died but a few days before her.

Aged 72, Mrs. Willett, of Wimpole-ſtr.

At Binny, in Scotland, Rob. Stewart, eſq.

At Inverneſs, the eldeſt daughter of the late Hugh Fraſer, eſq. of Leadelune.

At Buxton, co. Derby, in his 56th year, of the gout in his head, Henry-Thomas-Fox Strangways, Earl of Ilcheſter and Stavordale, Baron Strangways, of Woodford-Strangways, Dorſet, and of Redlynch, Somerſet. He married, 1772, Mary, daughter of Standiſh Grady, eſq. of Coppercullan, in Ireland, by whom he had five daughters and a ſon. He is ſucceeded by his ſon, Henry-Stephen Lord Stavordale.

At her ſiſter's houſe in Great Cumberland-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, after a few hours illneſs, Miſs Sarah Cardan.

At his ſeat at Inglehy, Sir Wm. Foulis, bart. high ſheriff of York.

At North End, Fulham, Mrs. Vanderſtop.

At Dumfries, Mr. Hugh M'Cornock, ſen.

6. Mr. Spires, one of the meſſengers belonging to Lord Hawkeſbury's office in Downing-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

At Binfield, the relict of Admiral Sir Edward Vernon.

In Great Queen-ſtreet, Lincoln's-inn-fields, in his 73d year, Mr. James Baſire, engraver; for above 60 years a diſtinguiſhed, liberal-minded artiſt, whoſe ingenuity and integrity are inherited by his eldeſt ſon and nameſake.

7. Suddenly, Mr. John Bennett, ſword-cutler and gunſmith, Threadneedle ſtreet.

Mrs. Currance, of Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

At Brompton, Middleſex, the widow of James Brown, eſq. commander of the Alfred Eaſt-Indiaman.

At Liverpool, Wm. Williams, eſq. late of Halifax, Nova Scotia, merchant.

Aged 60, Mr. Joſeph Willis, of Waddington, near Lincoln, farmer.

At Edinburgh, in conſequence of a contuſion on the head received in an aſſault in the High-ſtr. Mr. Wm. Hutchiſon, writer.

8. In Lime-ſtreet-ſquare, aged 43, Mr. James Cockburn, merchant.

9. At Royden-hall, the ſeat of Sir Wm. Twiſden, bart. Mrs. Wynch, relict of Alex. W. eſq. late governor of Madras.

Aged 73, the Rev. John Hewthwaite, of Lincoln, a graduate of St. John's college, Cambridge; B A. 1750; M. A. 1757.

At Harlow-buſh fair, Mr. Perkins, a reſpectable carpenter, of Stanſtead Thiel, advanced in years, dropped down dead, leaving a numerous family to lament him.

10. At Caſtle-Huntley, co. Perth, the Hon. Mrs. Paterſon.

Mrs. More Molyneux, of Loſely, Surrey.

By a fall from his horſe on the 5th, in riding to Loughborough from Anſty, whither he had been to conduct the auction of an eſtate, Mr. T. C. Deveniſh, upholſterer, of Villiers-ſtreet, Strand. His remains were removed to the family-vault at Harrow, for interment.

Aged nearly 80, Peter Corbett, eſq. He had been the Eaſt India Company's Bengal-warehouſe-keeper many years; and was penſioned, in conſequence of ſuperannuation, a few weeks ago, after having been in the Company's ſervice 50 years. He was buried, on the 17th, in Biſhopſgate church.

11. At Ealing, Abraham Dakin, eſq. of Duke-ſtreet, Portland-place.

Interred, in one vault, in the pariſh-church of Stradbrook, the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, of Knapton, Norfolk, both in the 25th year of their age. Different complaints cauſed their deaths within 48 hours of each other. They lived eſteemed, and died lamented, leaving two children, too young to be thoroughly ſenſible of their loſs.

At Gilmour park, in Scotland, aged 85, Mr. Archibald Scott, late of Edinburgh.

12. At his houſe in Rathbone-place, aged 68, John Maſeres, eſq. only brother of Francis M. eſq. curſitor baron of the Exchequer. His complaint was a ſenſible waſting, in conſequence of an incapacity of digeſtion.

The wife of Wm. Cole, eſq. copper-plate-printer to the Bank of England.

At Hempſtead, in Kent, the ſeat of Capt. Hodges, in his 47th year, Mr. Jean, the artiſt. Few men have left behind them more univerſal regret. To his family, conſiſting of a widow and five children, his death has proved an irreparable loſs. By the admirers of genuine talent he will ever be deplored. He did not make his way to the favour of the great by cringing flattery, yet did he not want for patronage; and, however the preſent age be laſhed for too much attention to that deſpicable paſſion, yet are there many who give the lie to its general appropriation. His miniatures have been long unrivaled, as juſt delineations of Nature; yet was not his genius confined to theſe: his whole-length portrait of his preſent Majeſty (a preſent to the

the States of Jerſey) has been much eſteemed, independently of the likeneſs, which is acknowledged to be one of the beſt ever taken. His picture of Mary Owen, the female pedlar (in the poſſeſſion of Capt. Hodges), is an effort that would reflect no diſcredit on any artiſt. His drawings, particularly one in the laſt Exhibition, of Prince William of Glouceſter, afford abundant proof of his verſatility of talent. On his return from church, he complained of a pain in the head, which was, ſoon after his arrival at the houſe, followed by a paralytic ſeizure of the left ſide. He was put to bed, and every humane aſſiſtance and attention offered him, but in vain. He ſurvived the attack only a few hours, and died about 8 o'clock the ſame evening. His merit as an artiſt will be long remembered; whilſt his worth as a man will enſure him the reward attendant on a well-ſpent life.

At his houſe at Streatham, Surrey, Wm. Newman eſq. alderman of the ward of Farringdon Within, to which he was elected in 1786, on the deceaſe of Alderman Kitchen. He ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1790, in conjunction with John Baker, eſq. (who died in his ſhrievalty); but, owing to the unfortunate political connexions he formed, was never appointed to the ſtation of chief magiſtrate of the city of London. Alderman Newman was, like many others of the opulent inhabitants of the metropolis, the architect of his own fortune. He began life in the handicraft occupation by which he afterward acquired wealth. His induſtry, ſkill, and integrity, led to the formation of a connexion with Mr. Jarvis, a conſiderable currier in the neighbourhood of Fleet-market, which ended in the eſtabliſhment of the houſe on Snow-hill, which has long been at the head of that branch of trade. The intimacy and friendſhip which ſubſiſted between the Alderman and Mr. Jarvis, to the cloſe of the life of the latter, is the beſt refutation of the unfounded and malicious reports which were at one time circulated to the prejudice of his character. Alderman N. had a vigorous, ſound underſtanding; had read much, and was very highly eſteemed by perſons in a rank in life very different from his own. But reading alone, when not directed into a right courſe by early education, is ſometimes a diſadvantage. The poſſeſſion of knowledge by his own acquirement, partially and perhaps ſuperficially, is apt to eſtimate it too highly, and claim too much merit for the attainment. The Alderman was moſt diſtinguiſhed as a family man. He was an affectionate huſband, a tender and indulgent father to a numerous family, whom he lived to ſee reſpectably ſettled in the world; under an outward roughneſs of manners, he poſſeſſed a tender and mild diſpoſition, and was moſt valued where he was moſt intimately known.

13. At her father's houſe in Thirſk, in her 25th year, after a painful, lingering illneſs, which ſhe bore with the greateſt patience and reſignation, Anne Yeoman, relict of the late John Y. eſq. of Whitby, and ſecond daughter of Randolph Marriott, eſq. of Thirſk; alſo, grand-daughter of Dr. Wilſon, late Lord biſhop of Briſtol. R. Marriott, eſq. married the Biſhop's eldeſt daughter. He was eldeſt ſon of the late Dr. Marriott, rector of Darfield, Yorkſhire, and chaplain to his Majeſty, &c.

At Mitcham, Surrey, Tho. Hinchliff, eſq.

14. At Edmonton, of a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Stanley, relict of Mr. S. farrier there, who died four years ago.

At W. Coltman's, eſq. at Vauſe-hall, on her way to the South of France, in her 27th year, the wife of Wm. Beverley, eſq. of Beverley, co. York.

14 and 15. Three children of Mr. Lloyd, clothier, of Uley, co. Glouceſter: the eldeſt, aged 8, died of a fever; the ſecond, aged 6; and the youngeſt, aged about 2.

15. At Marlborough, Mr. James-George Ruſſell, many years a bookſeller in London.

At his houſe in Water-ſtreet, Bridewell precinct, Thomas Watkinſon, eſq.

16. John Sykes, eſq. of Nicoll-ſquare.

At Lewiſham, Kent, the wife of Mr. John Willmott.

17. Mr. Preſbury, jeweller, of New-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

18. In Marlborough-buildings, Bath, Granado Piggott, eſq. F. R. S. and S. A.

At Peckham, Surrey, Mrs. Higginſon.

19. At her brother's houſe in Hanover-ſquare, aged 71, Mrs. Anne Clerke, ſiſter of Jervoiſe Clerke Jervoiſe, eſq. M. P. for Yarmouth, in the Iſle of Wight.

20. Mrs. Chippindale, of Saliſbury-ſquare, Fleet-ſtreet.

21. Aged 45, Mrs. Sarah Territt, wife of Dr. T. of the Commons, and ſiſter of Crawford Ricketts, of Kingſton, Jamaica. By a Chriſtian courſe ſhe exemplified the ſhort but comprehenſive precept, "Live to die."

22. Mr. Hunt, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Burford, co. Oxford.

24. At Stanmore, Middleſex, the wife of John Drummond, eſq.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Auguſt 24 to September 28, 1802.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males 957	1835		Males 844	1661	
Females 878			Females 817		
Whereof have died under two years old 632					

Between					
	2 and 5	205	50 and 60	121
	5 and 10	70	60 and 70	98
	10 and 20	39	70 and 80	66
	20 and 30	96	80 and 90	27
	30 and 40	146	90 and 100	2
	40 and 50	158	102	1

Peck Loaf 3s. 4d.; 3s 4½.; 3s. 4d; 3s. 4d.

Salt, 14s. per buſhel; 3d.½ per pound

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	68	10	37	7	32	9	25	3	36	2
Surrey	72	8	39	0	35	0	24	2	36	6
Hertford	61	4	36	6	29	6	24	0	35	9
Bedford	61	11	33	2	34	0	20	0	00	0
Huntin.	63	1	00	0	00	0	16	8	32	9
Northam.	57	8	32	0	25	0	25	6	00	0
Rutland	65	0	00	0	28	0	00	0	00	0
Leicester	65	6	00	0	30	4	17	9	34	4
Notting.	73	0	42	6	32	0	22	0	36	0
Derby	77	4	00	0	00	0	22	0	40	8
Stafford	69	4	00	0	37	0	21	5	40	5
Salop	67	11	48	10	00	0	22	9	00	0
Hereford	58	7	35	2	27	8	24	0	34	2
Worceft.	60	10	39	0	29	7	27	6	33	5
Warwick	64	10	56	0	29	6	21	2	41	0
Wilts	64	4	00	0	27	0	22	2	40	4
Berks	68	3	54	0	30	9	25	0	36	10
Oxford	62	5	00	0	27	11	20	4	34	0
Bucks	64	6	00	0	34	0	23	6	37	0
Montgo.	65	7	44	8	27	11	20	0	00	0
Brecon	65	7	00	0	00	0	22	9	00	0
Radnor	61	5	00	0	32	0	20	6	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

67	3	42	4	30	5	21	8	36	2

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

67	2	35	0	27	11	19	11	33	7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	66	2	36	6	30	6	25	9	33	1
Kent	66	9	00	0	34	3	23	0	34	6
Suſſex	65	0	00	0	00	0	25	0	00	0
Suffolk	64	0	36	0	29	9	21	6	29	0
Cambrid.	62	8	00	0	32	0	19	4	00	0
Norfolk	62	3	00	0	29	0	00	0	29	0
Lincoln	66	5	00	0	32	6	17	4	33	1
York	71	6	43	2	00	0	17	3	35	6
Durham	77	11	00	0	38	0	21	0	00	0
Northum.	66	2	40	2	29	4	19	5	40	9
Cumberl.	80	3	60	0	32	6	22	6	00	0
Weſtmo.	88	6	56	6	30	2	23	11	00	0
Lancaſt.	77	2	00	0	39	1	19	9	00	0
Cheſter	67	1	00	0	00	0	21	3	44	4
Flint.	81	2	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	81	0	00	0	00	0	24	0	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	72	0	00	0	32	8	18	0	00	0
Merioneth	73	6	48	0	36	3	22	0	00	0
Cardigan	62	2	00	0	00	0	12	8	00	0
Pembroke	61	9	00	0	26	10	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	62	8	00	0	30	0	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	68	5	00	0	28	0	21	8	00	0
Glouceſt.	65	3	00	0	28	0	21	10	33	8
Somerſet	61	9	00	0	24	10	19	2	00	0
Monm.	67	6	06	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	62	2	00	0	23	10	25	11	00	0
Cornwall	65	4	00	0	23	0	17	9	00	0
Dorſet	62	8	29	0	00	0	24	6	44	0
Hants	62	4	00	0	27	1	24	0	36	2

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	68	6	36	10	28	10	20	7	33	5
2	63	6	36	0	30	3	20	9	29	0
3	62	3	42	4	29	0	21	8	29	0
4	67	3	42	4	32	8	17	2	33	0
5	72	1	40	8	31	6	20	1	40	0
6	83	0	58	3	32	0	22	11	36	2
7	73	9	42	4	39	9	20	3	44	4
8	76	1	48	0	34	1	21	4	36	2

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	66	3	42	4	28	3	17	2	36	2
10	63	8	42	4	26	11	20	2	33	8
11	63	5	42	4	23	4	22	5	36	2
12	62	5	29	0	27	1	24	3	38	9
13	70	4	35	0	27	4	20	7	32	9
14	64	0	35	0	24	2	17	1	32	0
15	70	1	35	0	29	9	21	0	39	2
16	57	9	35	0	29	1	20	4	33	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Sept. 27.

Fine	50s. to 54s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	HorſePollard	24s. od. to 00s.
Seconds	45s. to 48s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.	Bran	13s. 6d. to 00 0d.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	17s. to 18s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 38s. 5d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	9l. 0s. to 12l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	9l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	8l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	8l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	9l. 0s. to 15l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 10s. od. to 7l. 15s. od.	Aver. 5l. 12s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 13s. od. to 2l. 2s. od.	Aver. 1l. 17s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Sept. 22, 1798, is 34s. 9d¾ per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 27. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	3s. od. to 6s. 7d.
Mutton	5s. od. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	5s. od. to 6s. 4d.
Veal	3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.		

TALLOW, Aug. 27, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 10d.

COALS, Newcaſtle 46s. od. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 43s. 6d. to 0s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 72s.—Mottled, 80s.—Curd, 84s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1802

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	SouthS. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott Tickets.	First Eng Pr	Irish Prizes.
28	184½	68⅛	68	86⅛	100	102⅛	20⅛	4⅛	203	——	3 P.	——	——	——	10a9½d	99¾	——	17 10 0	99	88
29	Sunday																			
30	184⅛	68⅝	6-⅞	——	100¾	102⅜	20⅜	——	204	——	3	72½	——	——	9¼ a 9½	——	——	17 10 0	99	88
31	183½	68½	67¼	86¼	100¼	102½	20⅜	4⅞	204½	——	3	73	——	——	9½a10½	100	67⅛	17 10 0	99	88
1	183	68¼	67⅛	85¼	99½	102	20⅛	4½	203	——	4	——	——	——	10½a9¼	——	66½	17 10 0	99	88
2																				
3	183	——	68	86⅛	100½	103½	20⅛	4⅞	203½	——	——	——	——	67¾	10 a 9½	——	67⅝	17 10 0	99	88
4	——	——	68¼	86¼	100½	——	20⅝	5	——	——	5	——	——	——	9½ a 8½	101	——	17 10 0	99	88
5	Sunday																			
6	——	——	68⅞	——	100⅝	——	——	5	——	——	5	——	——	——	8¼ a 1⅛	——	68½	17 11 0	99	88
7	——	——	68⅝	——	100⅝	——	——	——	204	——	2 a 5	73	——	——	8½ a 9p	——	68½	17 11 0	99	88
8	——	——	68¾	——	100¾	——	——	——	——	——	3 a 4	——	——	68⅝	8¼ a 9d	——	68¼	17 11 0	99	88
9	——	——	68⅝	——	100⅝	——	——	——	——	——	3 a 4	——	——	——	8¼ a 9	——	68¼	17 11 0	99	88
10	——	——	68¾	——	100¾	——	——	——	——	——	1 a 3	——	——	——	8¼ a 9	——	68¼	17 11 0	99	88
11	——	——	68⅞	——	100⅝	——	——	——	——	——	1 a 2	——	——	——	9¼	——	68	17 11 0	99	88
12	Sunday																			
13	——	——	68⅞	——	100¾	——	——	——	——	——	1 a 2	——	——	——	9¼	——	68	17 12 0	99	88
14	——	——	69⅛	——	100⅝	——	——	——	204	——	1 a 3	——	——	——	8¼ a 8¾	——	68	17 12 0	99	88
15	——	——	69⅛	——	101¼	——	——	——	——	——	1 a 3	——	——	——	8¼	——	68¼	17 12 0	99	88
16	——	——	70⅛	——	101½	——	——	——	——	——	2 a 3	——	——	——	8 a 6½	——	——	17 12 0	99	88
17	——	——	69¾	——	102	——	——	——	——	——	2 a 3	——	——	——	6¼ a 7½	——	69½	17 12 0	99	88
18	——	——	70	——	101½	——	——	——	207	——	2 a 3	——	——	——	7	——	69¼	17 12 0	99	88
19	Sunday																			
20	——	——	70⅛	——	101½	——	——	——	209	——	2 a 4	——	——	——	6¾	——	69½	17 12 0	99	88
21	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
22	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
23	——	——	69⅜	——	101⅛	——	——	——	——	——	1 a 2	——	——	——	7¼ a 8½	——	68⅞	17 13 0	99	88
24	——	——	69⅜	——	101¼	——	——	——	208	——	1 a 2	——	——	——	8¼ a 7¼	——	68	17 13 0	99	88
25	——	——	69½	——	101¼	——	——	——	208¾	——	1 a 2	——	——	——	7¼ a 8	——	——	17 13 0	99	88
26	Sunday																			
27	——	——	69½	——	101¼	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	8¼ a 8	——	——	17 13 0	99	88

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, N° 11, Holborn.